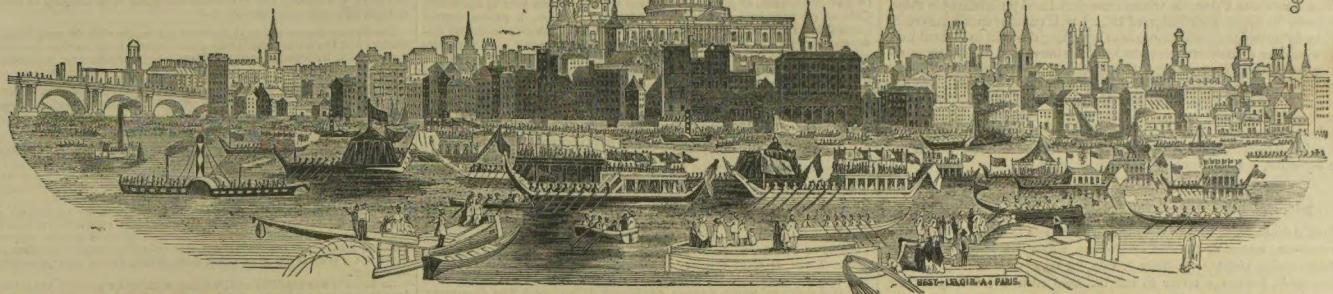


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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT.
GRATIS.

MERITS AND HONOURS IN ENGLAND.

If a man deserves well of his country in the military or the naval career, in the diplomatic service, or in the direct employment of the State, his merits may be recognised in England. The great soldier or sailor may receive a peerage, or a pension, or both; for services minor in degree there is a baronetcy or a knighthood; while for those who are not considered to rank quite so high as the recipients of hereditary titles, or even of the strictly personal honour of the knighthood, there is reserved the companionship of the Order of the Bath. All these matters are well understood; and the several honours are conferred according to a precedent which not even the Sovereign—the fountain of honour—can break through. The old feudal and hereditary rewards of the peerage and the baronetcy are never conferred upon individuals, however brilliant their merits or important their services, unless they are possessed of sufficient pecuniary means to support the dignity with becoming splendour, except in rare instances, like those of a Marlborough, a Nelson, or a Wellington, when pensions for a specified number of lives are granted with the title. The Order of the Bath, a personal honour, cannot, according to the same strict rule of precedent, be conferred upon any one who has not been in the civil or military service of the State; and the simple knighthood remains, therefore, the only available means at the disposal of the Sovereign or the Government for the reward of civil merit. Of late years this honour has become more civic than civil, and the knighthood of England consists principally of Aldermen and Sheriffs of London, or the Mayors and Lords Provost of provincial cities and towns, who, but too often, carry off the distinction without personally meriting it, and receive it for their office, rather than for themselves.

The recent close of the Exhibition, and the bestowal of honorary and other rewards upon the various gentlemen by whose talents and exertions it was made so eminently successful, have attracted attention to this subject, and proved how inadequate are the powers of the Sovereign to confer distinction upon individuals who do not happen to belong to a small and particular class. If the very respectable, but possibly very stupid, undignified, or

illiterate person, who happens to be a Mayor or Sheriff when the Queen of England pays a State visit to his city or jurisdiction, is invested, as a matter of course, with the dignity of knighthood, the dignity, especially when the visits of the Sovereign are as frequent, and, let us add, as agreeable, as those of Queen Victoria, ceases to be a distinction which men of genius or talent are very solicitous to obtain. To be Mayor of Manchester or of Salford at a particular time, to present an address on the birth of a Princess, and to imagine or construct the Crystal Palace, discover a new truth in science, extend the fame of England in art or literature, or increase the national wealth by the development of our own resources, or those of every portion of the globe with which we may have profitable intercourse, are certainly deserving of different forms of appreciation on the part of the State. If the Knighthood is a pleasing and appropriate honour to bestow upon the Mayors and Aldermen, upon whom it falls like the gentle shower, without any desert on their parts irrespective of the accidental part which they play in a state ceremonial, it cannot be considered equally appropriate for the reward of men who owe nothing to the chances of their position, but who owe everything to their energy or learning, their virtues or genius. For this reason, a disinclination to accept the honour of Knighthood has become rather general among men on whom the Sovereign and the State would be most willing to confer dignity. It has become a question, which is peculiarly interesting at the present time, to consider whether an innovation upon established forms might not be profitably made, and whether a new Order of Merit, dating from 1851, would not be a fitting result of the peaceful and enabling contests of art, science, and industry, which has rendered the year so memorable.

There may be a class of austere philosophers who despise, or affect to despise, the honours which it is in the power of Sovereigns to bestow, and who look with contempt upon hereditary dignities, and sneer at the crosses and ribbons which Governments can scatter around them. But these are not only a small minority of mankind, but, if sincere in their condemnation, are woefully ignorant of the latent and palpable springs of human action. The love of distinction is both natural and praiseworthy, and is only

ridiculous when it is not justified by virtue or genius. In all ages, and among all nations, to be recognised as worthy of the approving voice of our fellows is a high incentive to noble deeds; and the bestowal of personal dignities is alike a cheap and a powerful means of eliciting and rewarding merit. It is easy to laugh at ribbons and crosses. The Order of the Bath is perhaps as foolish, as far as the name is concerned, as the Order of the Bathing Machine would be; and there may be as much to be said for a knighthood of the "Nettle" or the "Shoestring," as for the knighthood of the "Thistle" or the "Garter"; but while these dignities are hallowed by old and worthy associations they cannot become ludicrous. As long as they are confined to eminent and deserving men they will be held in esteem by the truly wise. They cost the commonwealth nothing, but they acquire something for it. A pennyworth of ribbon, if solemnly given by the Sovereign of a great and free state as a token, not of reward, but of appreciation, becomes a priceless treasure to the man whose abilities and whose virtues have pointed him out to his contemporaries as its fit recipient. Every man loves to have his merits recognised; and whether it be the privilege of wearing certain boots as in China, certain horse tails as in Turkey, certain bits of red ribbon as in France and Germany, certain stars and garters as in England, or the simpler privilege of appending certain magic letters to the surname, it is equally gratifying to the individual, and equally serviceable to a Government that desires to recognise its best men, and point them out to the new generation as most worthy of emulation.

The establishment of a new Order of Merit, not to supersede the ancient and respectable dignity of knighthood, but to include persons of a very different class, and on whom so feudal a title would neither sit well nor prove acceptable, would, we think, excite very general satisfaction at the present time. It has been the misfortune of the world, until the peace of Waterloo allowed it leisure to work and to think, to have been compelled to find its most brilliant examples of public usefulness in the military career; but, in the new era which has dawned upon humanity since that time, merit of a thousand other kinds has had opportunity to display itself. We have amongst us men whose splendid



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN H. M. STEAM-FRIGATE "JANUS" AND THE RIFF PIRATES, ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

discoveries in science have conferred inestimable benefits upon the world; we have philosophers who have shed lustre upon the country of their birth; we have poets and prose writers whose works have been the delight and the instruction of millions; we have painters, sculptors, and musicians who have added new splendour to the ancient arts which they cultivate; we have mechanicians and engineers who have practically abolished time and space for our pleasure, profit, and convenience; and we have men of energy and enterprise who have opened up the hidden places of the world for the benefit of the human race. All of these and many more might be enrolled in a new Company of Honour. The advantage would not be theirs, but that of the nation. The illustrious Prince to whose thoughtful and philanthropic mind we owe the Great Exhibition of 1851 has, if rumour speak the truth, already turned somewhat more than a passing thought to this subject. It would be an achievement worthy of his pure fame and his interesting position, if he could gather together the living worthies of the new country to which he has rendered himself so dear, and become the founder and chief of the new Order of Civil Merit. We trust, and believe, that the rumour is not entirely baseless, and that art, science, literature, and intellectual and moral greatness of every kind will receive under his auspices the appreciation which society owes, not so much to them as to itself.

PIRATES IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

The African coast in the vicinity of Gibraltar and the Western Mediterranean, especially the Riff of Morocco, which was formerly noted for its daring pirates—the Salees Rovers, as they were usually called—has again become a terror to the unarmed craft which frequent the locality. On the 16th ult. it was made known at Gibraltar that the schooner *Emilia*, belonging to Messrs. Heredia, had been captured by the Moors, and that her crew, when defending her, had been very severely handled by the pirates, many of them being seriously wounded; and, as it was thought probable that other vessels had been captured by the Moors, the Governor of Gibraltar despatched her Majesty's steamer *Janus* on the 17th, to endeavour to recover the missing vessels, and effect the release of any British subjects who might possibly be held in captivity by the Moors, and also to chastise those lawless tribes who inflicted so much inconvenience on the operations of commerce.

The following letter from Gibraltar, dated the 25th, gives an account of the proceedings of the *Janus*, from which it will be seen that the *Janus* was only partially successful, and that although she administered a severe castigation to the Moors, yet that she was in the end beaten off, with eight of the crew severely, if not dangerously—:

Although no official account has been published here, there can be no doubt but that many versions have been sent to England relative to the *Janus*'s attack on the Rifians. As it may be gratifying to the friends and relatives of those on board of her to learn that no lives were lost, and that the worst case of those wounded is progressing favourably, the following short account of the affair may be interesting:—

The *Janus*, which, on hearing of the capture of Mr. Hercus's schooner, had steamed for the coast of Riff on the 17th inst., came back on the 20th. She arrived there on the 18th, and found the *Joen Emilia* high on the beach, a total wreck, entirely stripped. As some of the Rifians' boats were about the wreck, the *Janus* sent a few shells among them, and the next morning manned her boats and proceeded to the wreck. The Rifians, observing their approach, set fire to it. The *Janus*'s boats, however, were too small to bring the flames under control, and, having, after two hours' firing, completely destroyed them (the boats), reduced the steamer, which again put to sea. On the morning of the 19th, having steamed twenty miles westward of Cape das Forcas, she perceived the ribs of another vessel on the beach, and as she approached the Bedouins began to fire upon her. The *Janus*'s boats were immediately manned and armed, and, the crews being landed, they endeavoured to destroy the Bedouins' boats; but their greater numbers enabled them to keep up an overpowering fire, and the people were compelled to retreat. The *Janus*, which, during the whole of the contest had been firing shot and shell, a circumstance which warrants the conclusion that the enemy must have sustained a very heavy loss. The following is a list of the casualties on board the *Janus*'s boats:—

"Commander Powell, shot through both thighs, not dangerously; Mr. Paynter, shot through both thighs, slightly; John Ford, boatswain's mate, leg shattered, dangerously; J. Reading, seaman, leg shattered, dangerously; James Frost, seaman, shot through the body, dangerously; J. M. Lean, marine, shot in the hip, slightly; James Connolly, boy, shot in the arm, dangerously; B. Mason, boy, slightly wounded in the head."

The *Janus* proceeded to Tangier on the 21st., no doubt for the purpose of acquainting the Consul there with what had taken place, that the same might be made known to the Emperor.

On the day of her departure accounts were brought from the Commandant of Melilla that five British subjects were in the hands of the Bedouins, who demanded the sum of 100 dollars each for their ransom. The commandant offered them 60 dollars, and immediately informed our Consul at Melilla of it; and it is understood that the Governor of Algiers had despatched a war steamer to Melilla to demand the *Tancre*.

It is said the brigantine *Medal*, of Witsbach, from Galatz, has fallen into the hands of the pirates; and that her owner, Mr. Edward Bailey Cross, who was on board, and her crew (of whom one man was killed and the master wounded) are the British subjects referred to as being in the hands of the pirates.

The mishap to the *Janus* will probably be shortly followed by a more effective demonstration against the pirates. The Governor of Gibraltar, by the 27th, forwarded despatches by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Sulian* to the Consul at Melilla, Despatching also a despatch to the Consul at Mombasa, and Commodore Martin, at Lisbon, on receipt of which the *Ariadna*, 50, and crew frigate *Duquesne* were instantly ordered to Gibraltar. It was also understood that reparation would be demanded from the Emperor of Morocco for the aggressions and piracies of his subjects on the Riff coast.

The accompanying sketch by our correspondent, a young officer of the Royal Navy, and present in the action, represents the *Janus* covering the landing of three of her boats—viz., the gig, commanded by Lieut. Powell the cutter, by Mr. Paynter (master's assistant); and a paddle-box boat by Mr. Woolridge (master's assistant); who, having succeeded in destroying three of their piratical craft on the beach, under a most galling fire from the bushes and heights, and in killing and wounding great numbers of the enemy, regained the steamer, but unfortunately having the commander, Mr. Paynter, and seven men badly wounded, one, as it is feared, mortally. These pirates are the terror of all who sail the Mediterranean; but the *Janus* has given them a lesson which they will not soon forget. The *Janus* was also engaged the two previous days, under a heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding heights, in shelling and completely destroying several of the craft, with their stores, in a creek, when upwards of 200 of the pirates must have been killed; and although the sides and decks of the *Janus* are much cut up with bullets, and her funnels indented, &c., most fortunately no casualties occurred on those days.

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.—On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, the sloop *Samuels* and *Eliza*, Skinn, from Goole for London, was run into by the schooner *Alert*, of Ipswich, between the Dogger and Cromer, wind about S.W. strong. The crew of the sloop immediately haled the schooner for her name, which was refused, when the master jumped on board of ascertained it, and, on returning to his vessel, fell between the two vessels, and was severely crushed, but was soon restored on board, and died almost immediately. The master of the sloop, and his wife, were also crushed, and were informed the master was killed, and the vessel in a sinking state. The crew, however, took no further notice. But, with great exertions at the pumps (they being only two hands and the master's wife), they kept her afloat till about eight o'clock, when, finding the vessel rapidly sinking, they took to the boat, the vessel sinking under them (with the corpse of the master in the cabin, which they were unable to raise), and were shortly afterwards picked up by the schooner *Alert* (which had been to shore at least seven p.m. on the previous day [Sunday]). The crew have been forwarded to their respective agents by the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society. The *Alert* subsequently became unmanageable from the injuries she had sustained by the collision, and she was abandoned in a sinking state by her crew, who were subsequently conveyed on shore by the *Uncle Billy*.

The excavations now being carried on near Malton, in the course of the construction of the Thirsk and Malton Railway, have disclosed several antiquities of interest. The line cuts across Orchard-field (Orchard or Highfield), an ancient Roman villa, situated on the south side of the valley, and which has been the site of Briton, Roman, and other fortifications, having also formed the south of the town which defended the eastern side of Malton Castle. A few days since the workmen came upon a rough flat stone, on raising which they discovered a cavity four or five feet deep, of irregular shape, and much obstructed with rubbish. This is believed to have formed part of the subterranean passage which (tradition asserts) existed between the ancient castle and old Malton Abbey, about half a mile distant. The foundations of ancient buildings were also found, and the remains of fires extinct for centuries. Skeltons have been dug up, mingled with the bones of animals; and the workmen came upon a sarcophagus, together with a funeral urn, and various coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Constantine, and Aurelian.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

Society in Paris parades of the inquietude created by the present aspect of political affairs: the gaieties of the winter, which had begun with some spirit, have suddenly been brought to a stand-still. Even the *Charivari*, which, like the stormy petrel, generally sports so merrily in our political tempests, shares the general dulness, and is positively at a loss for a joke.

A faint echo of our late Ministerial resignations has been heard this week in the Cour d'Assises—M. Carlier, the late Prefect of Police (whose retirement, *en passant*, was more regretted than that of the whole Cabinet put together), having indicted *La Revolution*, a pre-eminently Liberal journal, and something more, for having transformed the ex-functionary into a large landed proprietor, by making him the purchaser of a splendid estate at the cost of only half-a-million of francs, the money being, of course, obtained by the corruptions of office. M. Carlier, who has the reputation of an honest as well as an able man, at once determined to prosecute the calumniators, for the entire story was a fabrication. The publisher and editor were accordingly brought to trial a few days ago, found guilty, and fined 6,000 francs, with the costs of suit, and the addition of 18 months' imprisonment each. This sentence is severe; but the system of slandering the private character of political opponents is carried to a shameful extent in the French press, and calls for energetic repression.

The attention of our *Paris savans* has for some time past been drawn to a reported discovery of nearly a thousand ancient MSS. by a young Greek named Simonides, a native of the little island of Simi (one of the Symplegades). Among them are said to be poems hitherto unknown, of Pindar, besides historical fragments and geographical treatises. There is some mystery respecting the alleged mode of his becoming possessed of these treasures, which he declares was by the will of a deceased uncle, a monk of Mount Athos, who first discovered the place of their concealment, and he (the present owner) found them enclosed in leaden boxes. M. Simonides, who is said to be a young man of much erudition, was despatched to induce the Government of Athens to publish them—of course with some advantages to himself; but they refused, and threw their doubts on the authenticity of the manuscripts. The entire story involuntarily reminds one of the tale of the unfortunate Chatterton. Unsuccessful at Athens, he went to Constantinople in the hope of procuring the means of publishing them—similarly route for the execution of such a design; for, if genuine, he could scarcely be ignorant that Paris, London, or Leipzig were the cities above all others where such an undertaking would find patronage. In Paris, M. Haie, M. Boissiere, M. Duhm, and some others, whose profound knowledge of Greek palaeography is recognised throughout Europe, would at once have been able to pronounce on their authenticity, of which many persons entertain a doubt. He has, however, published one of them, purporting to be a history of the Septuaginta under Ptolemy Philadelphus, of which a favourable opinion is given. How such a work, however, could have found its way from Alexandria to Mount Athos, without attracting the notice of Ciniras of Samos, and other learned grammarians of that day, seems difficult to account for.

M. Jules Sandeau, one of the best of French novelists left after poor M. de Balzac, has just made his first theatrical essay with a comedy produced on Tuesday night at the *Fransais*. This production, "Mlle. de la Seigliere," possesses all the interest of one of the author's best novels, combining, with his innate grace of style, an easy elegance and pointed wit in the dialogue which we meet so rarely on the stage. The plot is nearly nothing. The *Marguis de la Seigliere*, one of the ancient noblesse, exiled by the revolution, has returned to France with the Bourbons at the restoration, and like them learnt nothing, and forgotten nothing. He finds his estate has been purchased by his old steward, who, having no children, his only son, an officer in the *Grand Armee*, having been killed in Russia, generously returns the property to its former master. Even this noble set of disinterestedness cannot, however, force the prejudices of the *Marguis* and his boasted circle to forget that his benefactor is a roister, and they treat him accordingly with the haughtiness of the *Ancienne Cour*. These prejudices soon undergo a terrible shock by the appearance of a new character on the scene. The son of the steward supposed to have been killed suddenly returns, and, brave, accomplished, and handsome, he enters the lists as the champion of the *bougeoisie* against the narrow exclusiveness of mere pride of birth, and succeeds so well that he not only turns the tables upon his supercilious adversaries, but wins the heart and hand of *Mlle. de la Seigliere*, the only treasure of the family. This is but a shadow of a plot, but it is enlivened with a variety of incidents and details so gay, so dramatic, and so interesting, as to be perfectly surprising in a first essay. The piece is acted as such things are only done at the *Fransais*. Madeline Brohan, in the principal character, played most charmingly; and Samson Regnier and Mlle. Nathalie, in the other characters, complete an *ensemble* only to be found in this theatre. The success was triumphant. The President of the Republic was present, and, notwithstanding a braw somewhat more than usually clouded by the defeat his chosen Ministers had just suffered in the Assembly, laughed heartily more than once at the allusions of the *Marguis* and his friends of the ancient regime to "Monsieur de Bonaparte," by which name he, throughout the piece, speaks of the Empereur.

FRANCE.

The annual message of the President of the Republic was read to the National Assembly on Tuesday last, on its meeting in Legislative Session at the close of the recess.

It is a State paper of the usual extended length which Presidential Messages generally reach, and treats of all the various departments of the administrative government of the country, whether relating to external or internal affairs, under the following heads—viz. Interior, Finances, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, Justice, Public Instruction, and Worship. War, Navy, Foreign Affairs, and a general *resume*. Its chief feature is the proposal to restore universal suffrage by the repeal of the restrictive law of May 31, 1850. It opens with a rather forcible announcement, viz. that a great Democratic conspiracy against law and order is at the present moment fermenting in France and throughout Europe:—

A vast democratic conspiracy (says Louis Napoleon) is now organising in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth, while these men are not even agreed on persons or things: they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct, but to overthrow. Your patriotic and爱国心的同志, with whom I have the honour of being connected, have France in their dangers wherewith she is threatened. But to conquer those dangers we must look at them without fear and without exaggeration; while we are convinced that, thanks to the strength of the Administration, to the enlightened seal of the magistrates, to the devotion of the army, France will yet be saved. Let us, therefore, unite our efforts to deprive the spirit of evil even of the hope of a momentary success.

The best means to attain this end has always appeared to me the application of that system which consists in satisfying the legitimate interests on the one hand, and in the other, in the removal of the moment of their appearance, the earliest symptoms of an attack against religion, morality, and society.

Thus to procure labour by granting to the State the principal of our great lines of railway, and with the money which the State will procure from these projects to give a strong impulse to the other works in all the other departments—to encourage those institutions destined to develop agricultural and commercial credit—to come by means of charitable institutions to the assistance of all poverty—such has been and still is the object of our first care; and it is by following this course that it will be easier to have recourse to means of repression when their necessity shall have become felt.

The President then states that the Government has been obliged to declare the departments of Cher and Maine in a state of siege, in order to put down a *jacquerie*, or peasant insurrection, which had commenced there; he reports favourably of the state of the finances of the country; glances at the progress of railway communication in France, and dwells on its importance in a commercial, political, and military sense, and on the advantage of canals as an auxiliary to railroads; points out the benefits arising from the exertions of the Council General of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; and indicates the advance made in the promotion of national education by the establishment of free schools in the provinces.

Under the head of "War" it is stated that on the 1st of October last the army numbered 287,519 men and 84,205 horses, which would be reduced, if no unexpected obstacle interposed; in the budget for 1852, to 277,130 men and 85,435 horses; and it is added that no supplementary credit would be needed for the year 1851. The navy is pronounced to be in an efficient state, and colonial affairs in a satisfactory condition.

Under the head of "Foreign Affairs" the President says:—

I congratulate you upon the state of our relations with foreign powers; from all of whom receive the strongest assurance from the various courts of a desire that our internal difficulties may all be pacifically resolved; and, on our own part, we are uniting all our power to assist in those measures which will best secure the repose and peace of Europe.

The relations of France with Rome, Constantinople, Spain, Germany, and Denmark, are referred to with satisfaction: and the conclusion of commercial treaties with Great Britain, Tuscany, Belgium, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden is adduced to testify the desire of the Government for the development of the commercial and maritime relations of the country.

Glancing, from the French point of view, at the Great Exhibition of Industry in London, the President eulogises it as tending to cement all nations in peace and good-will:—

The English people (he says) received our people with the most welcome cordiality and rivalry which took place amongst the various productions of the world, so far from fomenting jealousy, only increased the reciprocal esteem of all nations.

The grand feature of the message is reserved for its close, viz. the restoration of universal suffrage. On this all-important question Louis Napoleon thus addresses the Assembly, reasoning on the propriety of the course which he recommends:—

Well, now I have asked of myself whether, in the presence of the division of parties, of the confusion of doctrines, of the division of parties, when all combine to attack the morals, the justice, the authority of the nation, we ought to stand by the side of Providence upholds for us to gather round it.

Since universal suffrage again raised the social fabric, by substituting a right for a revolutionary fact, is it wise in us to continue narrowing its basis? And lastly, I have asked myself if, when new powers shall preside over the destinies of the country, we should not from the first compromise their stability if we left a pretext for questioning their origin, or for misrepresenting their legitimacy.

No doubt it was possible, and, without wishing for a single instant to swerve from the policy of order which I have always followed out, I have been obliged in many respects to separate from a Cabinet which had to the full my confidence and respect. In order to choose another which, equal y composed of honourable men, and of such whose Conservative sentiments are publicly known, but who consented to admit the necessity of re-establishing universal suffrage on the broadest possible basis.

You will, therefore, in all probability see the result of this inaction, in retaining from the law of the 31st of May, in its original form, that which makes it applicable to all men, and which makes it application now moral and regular.

The project has, consequently, no features which can possibly govern this Assembly; for, if I think it expedient to ask to-day for the withdrawal of the law of the 31st of May, I do not mean to deny the approbation which I paid at that time to the Cabinet which claimed from the chief of the majority, whose work this law was, the honour of presenting it to the Assembly. At that time, the majority of the members of the Constituent Assembly had no scruples in voting for it. When this law was presented, we shall not, I believe, refuse to allow that it was a political act rather than an electoral law, that it was really and fully a measure of public benefit. Whenever the majority shall propose to me energetic measures for the safety of the country, it may rely on my loyal and disinterested support. But the best of measures for the public welfare have but a limited time.

The law of the 31st of May has, in its application, even beyond the object intended to be attained. No one fears that the suspension of 3,000,000 of electors two-thirds of whom are poor inhabitants of the country. What has been the result?—What is that immense exclusion has served as a pretext to the anarchist party, who clothe their detestable designs beneath the appearance of a right withdrawn and to be reconquered. Too weak in numbers to take possession of society by their votes, they hope, under favour of the general emotion and the decline of the powers of the State, to kindle in several points of France at once troubles, which would be easily quelled when the Assembly should throw us into fresh difficulties, and, in any case of danger, the law of the 31st of May presents no electoral inconvenience.

I have never ceased to repeat that a day would come when it would be my duty to propose the repeal of this law. Defective when applied to the election of an Assembly, it is still more so in the case of nominating a President; for though a residence of three years in a commune may have appeared a guarantee of discernment imposed on electors in the knowledge of those who are to represent them, so long a term of residence cannot be considered necessary for the appreciation of the candidate destined to the government of France.

Another reason for the revision of the constitution requires for the validity of the election of a President by the people at least 2,000,000 of suffrages, and, if this number is not collected, the right of election is conferred on the Assembly. The Constituent Assembly had therefore decided that, out of 10,000,000 voters inscribed on the lists, one-fifth was sufficient to render the election valid.

At the present time, the number of electors being reduced to 7,000,000, to require 2,000,000 is to invert the proportion,—that is to say, it is to demand almost one-third instead of one-fifth, and thus in a certain eventuality to take the election out of the hands of the people to give it to the Assembly. It is, therefore, positively changing the condition of eligibility of the President of the Republic.

Lastly, I call your particular attention to another reason which, perhaps, may prove decisive.

The re-establishment of universal suffrage on its principal basis furnishes an additional chance of obtaining the revision of the constitution. You have not forgotten why the adversaries of this revision refused last session to vote for it. They urged this proposal to be rejected, because it would give to the *communes* the right to nominate their own members. The Constitutional Assembly said they, "which is the work of an Assembly taking its rise in 1848, and which cannot be modified by an Assembly issuing from a restricted suffrage." Whether or not this be a real motive or a pretext only, it is expedient to set it aside, and to be able to say to those who would bind the country down to an immutable constitution—Beloved universal suffrage re-established, the majority of the Assembly, supported by 2,000,000 of petitioners, by the greater number of the councils of arrondissement, and by unanimous assent by the councils general, demands the revision of the popular will? Has not the question, therefore, may be thus stated to all who desire a pacific solution to the difficulties of the day?—

"The law of the 31st of May has its imperfections, but even were it perfect should it not, nevertheless, be repealed if it is to prevent the revision of the constitution, the manifested wish of the country?"

It is objected, I am aware, that on my part these proposals are inspired by personal interest. My country for the last three years ought to repel such an allegation.

The welfare of the country, I repeat, will always be the sole moving spring of my actions.

I believe it my duty to propose every means of conciliation, and to use every effort to bring about a pacific, regular solution, whatever may be its issue.

Thus, then, gentlemen, the proposal I make to you is, neither a piece of party tactics, nor an egotistical calculation, nor a sudden resolution—it is the result of serious meditation, and of a profound conviction. I do not pretend that this measure will banish all the difficulties of the situation. But to each day its appointed task to re-establish universal suffrage is to deprive civil war of its ensign, the Oppression of its last argument. It will be to furnish France with the possibility of giving itself institutions which may ensure its repose. It will be to give back in future to the powers of the State that moral force which can only exist so long as it rests on a consecrated principle and an uncontested authority.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my high esteem,

Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Message was read by the new Minister of the Interior, M. Thoreigny, and throughout the greater part was listened to in attentive silence, a slight murmur of dissatisfaction only escaping from the Left at the mention of the democratic conspiracy; but towards its close the Right and Centre (Conservative) benches repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction at the proposal for the repeal of the existing electoral law.

M. Thoreigny subsequently read a project of law, proposing the complete abrogation of the law of the 31st. May, 1850, and re-establishing the electoral law of the 15th March, 1849. In virtue of the new law, all citizens 21 years of age, and having resided six months in the commune where they were born and drew the conscription. Public functionaries and ministers of religious worship recognised by the State are to exercise their electoral right in the commune where they exercise their functions, whatever may be the period of their residence.

The Minister in conclusion demanded urgency, which was opposed by M. Berry, and, on the question being put, the demand of the Minister for the immediate or urgent consideration of the bill was rejected by a large majority of the Assembly without taking a vote, but according to the more unceremonious method of "sitting and rising" (*assis et levé*).

The reception given by the press to the Message is not very encouraging. The Democratic papers approve of the proposed extension of the suffrage, but disapprove of all the other parts of it; while the Conservative organs express strong dissatisfaction with it throughout, and assign an unfavourable reception for it in the provinces.

The ill-concealed hostility of the majority of the Assembly to the new Ministry, and their opposition to the main proposition of the Message, have begun to produce their natural effects on the public mind—uneasiness and anxious foreboding relative to the future.

M. David, Procurer-General at Rouen, is named Minister of Justice, in place of M. Corbin, who declined accepting office.

BELGIUM.

The parliamentary session of the Legislative Chambers was opened on Tuesday by the King of the Belgians in person, with a speech from the throne, in which his Majesty, having referred to the prosperous and

tranquill situation of the country, as showing at once the solidity of its institutions and the excellent spirit of its inhabitants, which recommended Belgium to the esteem of other nations, proceeded to observe that their relations with foreign powers showed the happy effects of this state of things, and that his Government continued to be on the happiest terms with regard to those foreign powers. Having then alluded to some measures of finance which would be submitted to them, his Majesty went on to say:—

Present circumstances, gentlemen, render more than ever desirable harmony between the powers of the state; and Belgium, which for four years had maintained herself in a strong and peaceful situation, will not, I hope, submit to any vexatious embarrassment in the administration of her affairs. Independently of the new laws which will be presented to them, the Chamber will have to occupy themselves with the examination of the vote, which was passed last session. You will doubtless place among your labours the making of laws with regard to criminal jurisdiction, for the lands, projects relative to preventive inquiry, and forced expropriation; and, finally, the reform of the penal code and the new law of poll-tax, intended to place taxation upon the most equitable basis.

His Majesty then intimated that the tax which for twenty-five years had weighed upon the Belgian flag in English ports was about to be removed, and, having alluded to the Great Exhibition, concluded by saying that his Government looked with confidence to the support of the Chambers.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 22d ult. bring intelligence of considerable interest. It would appear, according to the highest legal opinion, that the persecution of the coloured population under the provisions of the recently enacted Fugitive-slave Law is opposed to the spirit and to the letter of the Constitution of the United States, and that, therefore, all the proceedings under that Algerine act are null and void. At least such is the legal doctrine drawn from a judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Hoadley, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in the case of an absconding debtor from Maryland on the occasion of the debtor's arrest at Cincinnati upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, who sought to have him brought back to the latter state in the same way as absconding or fugitive slaves, from any one state in the union, have been arrested and brought back to the state out of which they had fled, on the requisition of its governor. The absconding debtor, when arrested at Cincinnati, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, his case came up in the Superior Court, and Judge Hoadley pronounced that the arrest was illegal, and that the law of the United States, as well as all the decisions hitherto made by the higher courts, were alike unconstitutional. The matter will be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

It is hoped, in the cause of humanity, that the other eminent law authorities will sustain the decision of Judge Hoadley.

The spirit of revolution which has been for a time at least crushed in Europe, secure in the haven of the United States, raises its head against the re-action of the Absolutist Governments of the Old World. Professor Kinkel, who escaped a short time ago from his prison in Prussia, is engaged at present at Washington in raising a loan, which is to amount to 2,000,000 dollars, for the purpose of again revolutionising the German States.

Referring to this subject, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that "the Italians have already raised 2,000,000 dollars, which are now in deposit in a London bank, subject to the control of the revolutionary democrats, who are preparing to blow up the crowned tyrants of the Old World."

The President had appointed Judge Sharkey as consul at Havanna, in the room of Mr. Owen, recalled.

Accounts of a disastrous character from the whaling fleet in the North Pacific had reached New York. After wintering in the Gulf of Anadir, in Russian Kamtschatka, the fleet attempted to pass into the Arctic Ocean, when they became surrounded with fields of ice, by which not less than eight vessels are known to have been destroyed, and it was supposed that upwards of sixty others had experienced the same fate. Some of the crews of the lost ships reached the main land, but afterwards got into difficulty with the natives, and, in consequence, many of them were killed. The whale-fishing, during the season, is said to have been an entire failure, and a number of vessels were on their return to the north-west coast, in the hope of retrieving their ill-luck.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest intelligence from St. Francisco is dated September 15, and from it we learn that the productiveness of the gold mines continues to be most marvellously sustained, in some localities the supply of the metallic treasure being daily on the increase. The auriferous quartz veins are being extensively worked, and generally with great success. The amount shipped by the steamer *Panama*, which conveyed the present advices, was 1,700,000 dollars, which certainly exhibits no failing off in the production of gold. In the dry diggings miners were only waiting for the rainy season to take out large amounts of gold.

San Francisco had recovered from the two great conflagrations of May and June, and has been rebuilt in far better style than before. Numerous fireproof brick and stone buildings have been erected, and many others have been commenced.

A destructive fire visited Marysville on the night of the 30th of August, by which three entire squares, including upwards of eighty houses and property valued at 500,000 dollars, were consumed. On the 10th of Sept. the same place was again visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed twenty-five buildings and a large amount of valuable merchandise. Both fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Crime has most sensibly diminished throughout the state, and no execution has taken place, either here or in the interior, since the sailing of the last steamer.

The Californian papers express their gratification at the departure of several unruly characters whom the news of the Australian gold discoveries had attracted back to Sydney, whence they had originally come.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices to the middle of September have been received this week from Brazil and the Confederate Republics on the river Plate, in South America.

The hostilities at present waged in that quarter require a few explanatory observations, in order to render intelligible the accounts which have just come to hand.

The petty states or provinces situated upon and contiguous to the river Plate and its branches, which form the Argentine Confederation or Buenos Ayres Republic, are Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes, and several others of less note. Of these the eastern group, lying immediately on the banks of the Plate and its tributaries, is called the Banda Oriental, and with these it is of the utmost importance to have unrestricted intercourse with the seacoast for the purposes of commerce, a policy which Rosas, the dictator of Buenos Ayres and virtual ruler of the entire Argentine Confederation, has continually thwarted in the most oppressive and injurious manner; and one of the chief objects of the present movement of these eastern provinces, headed by General Urquiza, is to put an end to the obstructive measures of Rosas against their commercial interest.

The two independent states of Paraguay and Uruguay are situated between the empire of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. The important seaport of Montevideo is in the Uruguay, and its commercial importance has long made it a bone of contention between the rival states, and the leading adventurer, who from time to time rises to the head of affairs in them. For a considerable time back General Orbe, the sly old Rosas, has wielded the supreme power in Uruguay, which is on the sea-coast, in support of the policy of Rosas, whether directed against the commerce of the Banda Oriental, or the interests of the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, which latter district their agents have kept in a constant state of embroilment.

From this sketch of the parties and their objects, it will be seen that Brazil, the Banda Oriental, and the greater portion of the Argentine provinces, have a common interest in putting down both Rosas and Orbe, whose sanguinary terrorism has alienated all the various populations from them, the small number of their adherents being retained only by fear or the hope of plunder.

The Brazilian troops number 15,000, under the command-in-chief of Count Caxias. General Garzon is Commander-in-Chief of the Oriental troops, who number upwards of 5000 men; the opposing force of Orbe being under 6000.

The Brazilian Admiral Grenfell, with a small naval force in the Paraná, the chief tributary of the river Plate, co-operates with the allies.

The relative position of the parties and the questions at issue between

them being thus defined, the recent news from Rio Janeiro becomes more intelligible:—

The advices are dated September 16, and state that Orbe had been defeated by General Urquiza in the Rio Negro, and retreated with the loss of 1000 cavalry and baggage, most of that river and its course being in the possession of the allies; and that Orbe was pursued by the Brazilian forces under Caxias. Urquiza was advancing rapidly upon the capital of the Banda Oriental; and Admiral Grenfell, with the Brazilian fleet, had turned back all the vessels proceeding up the Paraná. Rosas had asked the intervention of Mr. Southern, the British Minister, to put a stop to hostilities, but there was no prospect of a truce or a siege. The Banda soldiers formerly in the army besieging Monte Video had returned to march under General Orbe, who had gone into the interior. It was reported, for the second time, from the Grande do Sul that the Brazilian force had marched into the Banda Oriental, but no conflict had taken place.

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that the ministerial crisis had terminated, and that the new Ministry is rather popular. The Governor-General had left Toronto for the city of Quebec. The Jenny Lind mania at the former city was terrific.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 1st of October, by the screw-steamer *Bosphorus*, bring intelligence of the same melancholy character as that hitherto received from the Cape.

Our soldiers are no match for the Kaffirs in bush-fighting, and consequently, generally get the worst of it in those frequent skirmishes of which this most harassing war is made up. Thus, in the Fish River bush, near Committee's Drift, the 2nd Queen's Regiment, under Colonel Mackinnon, on the 9th of September had its grenadier and light companies cut off in detail, while separated from the main body. Captain Oldham was slain on this occasion; and the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the rank and file was 78.

Colonel Fordyce, with the 73rd Highlanders, appears to have been more successful in a foray against Macomo's Kaffirs, who were ravaging, in the early part of September, the Waterkloof colony. In a skirmish he had with them, on the 7th of September, he inflicted severe chastisement on the marauders, but lost eight of his men.

The war has all the appearance of being indefinitely protracted, unless large reinforcements are sent out to the colony.

The 60th Rifles and a detachment of the 12th Lancers, amounting in all to 850 men, had arrived in the colony, and were forwarded to headquarters, at the seat of war, on the 23d of September.

IRELAND.

THE PROPOSED REFORM BILL AS VIEWED IN IRELAND.

At the public dinner recently given in Athlone to Mr. Keogh, M.P. for that borough, at which several of the Roman Catholic prelates and members of Parliament were present, that honourable gentleman, who is now regarded as the parliamentary leader of the Irish Liberal party, thus adverted to Lord John Russell's proposed measure of Reform:—

At the opening of the session (said Mr. Keogh) Lord John will introduce his new reform bill. What will be our course—the men who are in office and are cramped—whose sons are ennobled?—what will be that of the men who are going upon Lord John Russell's lips as he repeated that unfounded calumny? Will he be a bold, real, comprehensive measure of reform? I am for making the House of Commons the representatives of the people, not the mere tools of the peerage. (Cheers.) I am for making the voices of the middle and working classes, the classes of the towns, and the classes of the fields heard and fairly felt within that house. (Continued cheering.) I am for removing all indiscriminate representation in Ireland, which it can be done by—the ballot. (Loud cheers.) I am for securing the independence of the peers, and dealing down the corruption of the House of Commons in the only way, by shortening the duration of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I am for excluding the undue influence of an oligarchy which has ruled England for centuries by their own creatures and for their own purposes—an oligarchy repulsive of every generous ambition and popular aspiration, in the only way in which that can be done—namely, by breaking up those aristocratic divisions, which are the foundation of the aristocratic power, and letting the system of the system of representation fall flat like a popular liberal administration. (Loud cheers.) I am certain that I would place to the electoral franchise. This I am certain of, that every man who pays a direct tax, governmental or municipal, ought to have a vote. (Hear, hear.) Every man who has a profession—every man who has a trade after years of apprenticeship—every man who has a house or a piece of land subject to poor rates—I have no doubt should have a vote. (Cries of "hear, hear.") I have no fears for the people. The whole history of England teaches me that the subject of representation is by making reform (Hear, hear.) I have had many opportunities of seeing and observing the bearing of the noble middle and working classes of England. I have gone through the manufacturing towns. I have seen the wealth which they, and not the Grey, or the Russells, or the Elliots, have created. Compared with the wealth of the trading, manufacturing, and working classes, all the accumulated possessions of the aristocracy sink into insignificance. The house of Bedford had a good start—the plunder of the religious houses made over to the first of the house of the monarchs, and the great tyrant. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") But the wealth of the house of Bedford is nothing as compared with what has sprung the Petos, the Lockes, the Brights, the Cobdens, the Brasseys, and the Dargans. (Loud cheers.) I have no fear of the admission of those classes to their just rights. Their rights, be it remarked, are admitted; and never were their peaceful habits more strikingly illustrated than at that grand festival of the industry of all nations, when, day after day, hundreds of thousands of men from every part of the world piled up of precious things, and every article remained as it was when it had been taken from the walls of the royal palace. I am for the fair and even-handed enfranchisement of the classes to which I have alluded, and in the way I have mentioned. If Lord John Russell brings in a bill of this nature it shall have my support. (Cheers.) But I will not support any instalment principle bill. And why? Upon this simple ground: when the debt is fairly due, and there is plenty of money to pay to the creditor, would be a fool who did not insist on twenty shillings a pound. (Cheers.) I will not by my vote assent to any proposition, which calls for reform, only sees fit to give a placard in paper a knot of family aristocracy. I can see whether they are Grey, or Russells, or Stanleys or Richmonds—Whigs and Tories, Peletors or Protectors, are the same to me. (Cheers.) I desire to see the people governed for the benefit of the people, and by men chosen from the people for their integrity and ability, not, now, solely on the ground of their connexion with the oligarchical power. Another topic I wish to dwell upon is the proposed reform bill return. It is confined to England and will vote for it. If it does not in the same bill, to the same extent, and with an enlarged and liberal measure of justice, deal with Ireland, not only as to the electoral franchise, but as to the number of representatives, I will vote against it. (Loud cheers.) The old game must not be played over again—first a bill for England, then a bill for Scotland. These two in any case, and a bill for Ireland at our leisure. I have not the slightest desire to consult the leisure of Her Majesty's Government. I emphatically declare—and in doing so I know I express the sentiments of my honourable friends—that unless in the same identical bill intended to be brought in for the benefit of England there is full justice for Ireland I will vote against it. (Cheers.)

MR. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR OF THE WORLD NEWSPAPER, v. SIR W. SOMERVILLE, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an application was made on the part of the defendant that the bill of particulars furnished in this case by the plaintiff be amended, by setting out a full and accurate statement, which would enable the defendant to know for what the action was brought. Sir W. Somerville had made an affidavit, in which he stated that the bill of particulars furnished with the declaration did not afford him the necessary information to prepare his defence, and that it was necessary that he should have it for that purpose.

The motion was opposed on the ground of irregularity, and on the merits. His affidavit states that the action was one for damages for services rendered to him as chief secretary, £5000 for writing and publishing articles in support of the Government for two years and a half, and £300 for newspapers forwarded to various parties by the defendant's direction during that period. The affidavit of Mr. Birch further stated that Sir W. Somerville well knew what the nature of the action was, and counsel contended that, under the new rules, it was incumbent on the defendant to have sworn that he did not know the nature of the demands to entitle him to an amended bill of particulars. The affidavit was not in compliance with the Act of Parliament, as it did not appear by the *juris* to have been sworn.

The Lord Chief Justice decided that the motion should be refused upon the technical points raised against it, but they would not give costs, as it was evident that the bill of particulars furnished was an illusory document calculated to mislead—it was, in fact, a misnomer to call it a bill of particulars.

DISCOVERY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LINEN.—The *Belfast News-Letter* has the following interesting statement:—"We have the satisfaction to announce a discovery, the importance of which it is not easy to over-estimate, as marking the date of a new era in our staple trade—one scarcely less valuable than the invention of the Jacquard loom, and one which will reflect lasting

honour, as it will entail the most splendid advantage, on the north of Ireland, where it has first come to light, and where it is in the hands of the best manufacturers.

It is well known that one of the greatest difficulties hitherto to be contended with in the process of the linen manufacture is the great length of time required to bleach and finish for sale the woven fabric. Those unacquainted with the art of preparing linens for the market will be astonished to learn that it requires three months to bring the manufactured material to its proper colour and to that excellence which has enabled Irish manufacturers to maintain the highest character, and command the highest price in the markets of the world. Now, it must be obvious that an immense advantage would be derived, both by the manufacturer and by the consumers, if this delay could be materially abridged. The tediousness of the process absorbs, or rather locks up, during the interval, an enormous capital, thus restricting operations, preventing to a considerable extent legitimate speculation, and of course largely enhancing the price of the commodity to the purchaser. This very serious difficulty, this great impediment to the growth and development of the industry, like we understand, to almost entirely removed. We have learnt that one of the first linen manufacturers in this part of the country has discovered an invaluable process by means of which linen goods can be bleached and finished within ten days to a fortnight. And let it not be imagined that the vast and manifest importance of this discovery is in any degree diminished by the least inferiority in the article produced. The reverse is the case. We are assured, so far from the new process tending to injure the article, or deteriorate its commercial value, it greatly improves the quality of the article, and is attended with the numerous effects produced by the old process. Of the nature of this process we are not yet in a position to speak. We can only state, with the utmost certainty and confidence of its effects, and of the great advantages it will confer upon the community by improving the quality of linen fabrics, it will place them once more far ahead of the competition of the cotton goods and cotton mixtures, which has latterly run them so close; by the unlocking of so large an accumulated capital, by the reduction of the cost of employment, and by the removal of the expense of wages, and by the consequent reduction of the cost of the article produced, will give great activity to the linen trade, afford a larger margin of profit, and, as a consequence, a wider field of employment; while it will also have the effect of enabling the manufacturer to supply his goods to the market at a cheaper rate, thus conferring a large and general benefit upon the country at large. In short, by its means an entire revolution in the condition of the trade will be effected. The time, too, is most propitious for the development of this astonishing discovery and its practical operation on the largest scale. We have the sincere pleasure that the advice from the East and West Indies, as well as from America, are exceedingly favourable for this particular branch of our native manufactures; and we have no doubt that we shall soon have a start in the supply of linens to these markets which will enable us to distance all competitors."

A "PEASANT PROPRIETARY."—The first practical attempt of the project for the establishment of a small proprietors' society for Ireland, suggested by Mr. Vincent Scully and Mr. John Sadler, M.P., was carried into effect on Thursday last week, in the purchase of a small estate in the parish of Kilkeany, which was sold under the Encumbered Estates Court. The property is worth £1000 per annum, the first of which was bought by Mr. E. Corcoran, a solicitor, and the second by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, vicar-general, and parish priest of Maryborough. The *Kilkenny Journal* says on the subject:—"Lot No. 2, purchased by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, V.G., P.P., Maryborough, was, it is understood, purchased by the excellent pastor entirely with the view of affording to the tenants in occupation respectively the means of becoming, by the payment of an annual sum for a given period, the absolute owners in fee simple of the land on which they stand. We have been informed that the scheme of the lot consists of 100 acres, and that the rent will be £140 per annum. It is understood, however, that the scheme will be modified in the sale of the lot. As soon as the sale effected to the very rev. gentleman shall be confirmed, the steps will be taken to carry out the wise and patriotic arrangements, by which a number of men, who are now the mere occupiers of this estate as yearly tenants, will be gradually converted into proprietors of the soil on which they and their ancestors have been bred and born. This desirable change will be accomplished by the machinery of the land court, as recommended by Mr. Sadler, M.P., in a recent letter which appeared in our columns, and which contemporaries generally, the company being founded on the principles of the English bill of rights, and the right of property, in accordance with the principles contained for in the tract entitled 'A Proposal for the Formation of a Small Proprietors' Society of Ireland,' and in the pamphlet published by Mr. Vincent Scully, Q.C. It is also understood that lot No. 1, purchased by Mr. Edward Corcoran, solicitor, was purchased with the view of reselling it to the several tenants in possession, and that each tenant is quite prepared to become the owner of his own farm, availing himself of the facilities offered by the society in course of formation."

The Queen's College.—The privilege of a small proprietorship in Ireland, which has recently been conferred, at the instance of the Queen's Government, on those graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the students of the Queen's College, who may be preparing for either branch of the legal profession. His Excellency has also obtained that the claims of the Queen's Colleges, in respect to legal education, should receive from the benchers of the Queen's Inn the most favourable consideration. These privileges are in brief as follows:—By the 14 and 15 Vict., c. 88, those persons who are preparing for the profession of attorney or solicitor in Ireland, or for barrister in the law courts, or for any other branch of the legal profession, and are admitted to the law courts, shall be entitled to a stipend of £100 per annum, and to postpone their admission to the law courts for five years. By the new regulations of the benchers described above, those who are preparing for the profession of barristers can postpone the commencement of keeping terms at the Inns of Court, and the payment of the entrance fees, for five terms, without loss of time in being admitted to the profession, by pursuing their education in the arts classes of the Queen's College, and obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts in the Queen's University, which degree can be obtained in three years from entrance into college. Those preparing for the profession of attorney or solicitor pursue their education in the arts, so as to obtain the degree of A.B. in the Queen's University, have a privilege conferred on them similar to that enjoyed by the students of the Inns of Court, of postponing their admission to the law courts, until they have obtained the degree of A.B. in the Queen's College, and the privilege of a stipend of £100 per annum, and to postpone their admission to the law courts for five years. By the new regulations of the benchers, apprentices, by a similar attendance on the lectures and examinations of the law professors, either before, during, or subsequent to, their apprenticeship, in the Inns of Court, may postpone their admission to the law courts for five years, instead of the usual term of five years. By the new regulations of the benchers described above, those who are preparing for the profession of barristers can postpone the commencement of keeping terms at the Inns of Court, and the payment of the entrance fees, for five terms, without loss of time in being admitted to the profession, by pursuing their studies in the arts classes in the Queen's College, and taking the degree of A.B. in the Queen's University.

The following singular advertisement, issuing from the office of the Marquis of Londonderry, has been published in the *Northern Whig* (Irish newspaper), Oct. 29, 1851. We publish it, as it is addressed to the tenants of the Marquis of Londonderry's tenant farmers attending the tenant league meeting at Newtownderry, and that the meeting was composed chiefly of the rabble and low population of the town." Upon this the *Northern Whig* makes the following appropriate comment:—"Anything more foolish or injudicious could not be imagined; and his Lordship's representation of the appearance and character of the farmers who attended the Newtownderry meeting is altogether incorrect and ludicrous."

THE GREENWICH BATHS AND LAUNDRIES.

This handsome establishment, situated at the entrance to the town of Greenwich, and opened on September 1, has already afforded abundant evidence of success, in the following statement.—Number of bathers to October 21—men, 14,782; women, 2054; children, 174: total, 17,010. Receipts: bathers, &c., £206 15s. 5d.; by sale of annual tickets, £282 19s. total, £289 14s. 5d. It is very evident that the building will soon require extension; and it is gratifying to find that the prognostications of those who opposed its establishment, on the ground of its being a burden to the ratepayers, are not likely to be verified.

The origin of the institution is briefly as follows:—In the early part of the past year, the proposition was made to erect a building under Sir Henry Dunkinfield's Act, by some of the parishioners; and, although the most strenuous opposition was made to this project in the public vestry, yet, upon an appeal being made to the parishioners at large, they decided by an overwhelming majority that their town should be among the first to follow in the footsteps of those who had set so worthy an example in the metropolis, by erecting what has been termed the "Model Establishment."

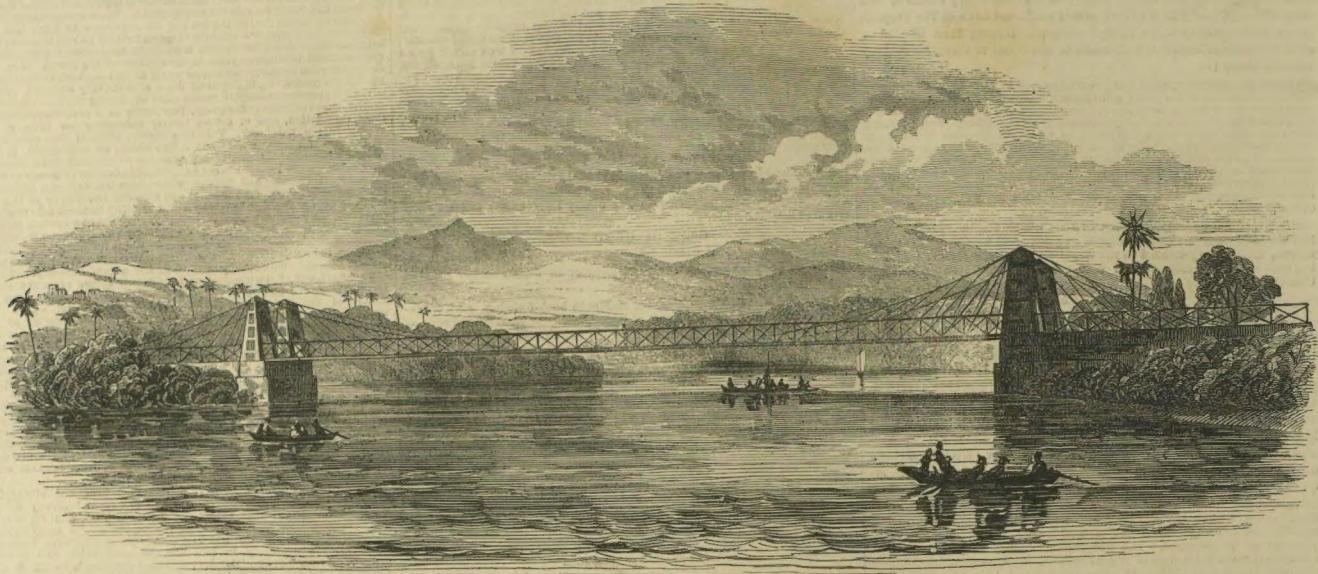
The first stone of the Greenwich building was laid on the 14th of September, 1850, and notwithstanding many obstacles to impede the works, was opened for public use on the 1st of September, 1851, after having been inspected by more than 4000 persons on the Friday previous.

On the opening day, considerably more than 300 persons availed themselves of the advantages offered to them; and it is gratifying to add that the majority of these consisted of second-class bathers, the poor of the neighbourhood; persons who, from their poverty, were hitherto unable to enjoy the cleanly luxury of a Bath.

This establishment deserves especial notice from the novel arrangement of the plan, which combines strict supervision with great economy of management, and it is stated to be worked at (proportionally) a very much smaller annual charge than any now in existence.

The style of the building is Jacobean, or that of the reign of James I., and the red brick facings and Caen stone dressing are very effective. The architect is Mr. Robert Ritchie, of the firm of Brandon and Ritchie, 11, Beaumont-street, Strand. The plan comprises 57 warm baths, 3 showers and vapour baths, and 2 large plunging baths; with the requisite accommodation for the superintendent and matron, waiting-rooms for every class; the whole being arranged to meet the requirements of the Act of Parliament.

The Finch bath is of porcelain ware, the patent of Messrs. Rusford and Finch; and the planning baths are lined with Orsi and Armin's metallic lava. The engineer's works have been fitted by Mr. Wm. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street; and the general contractor for the structure was Mr. Thomas Burton.



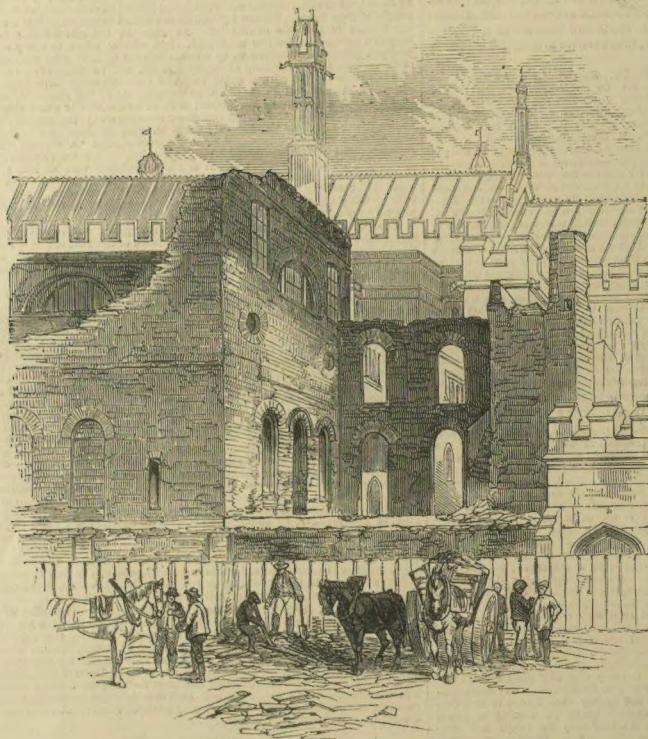
IRON BRIDGE RECENTLY ERECTED ACROSS THE MARTHA BRAE RIVER, NEAR FALMOUTH, JAMAICA.

NEW IRON BRIDGE IN BANNERS PRESENTED TO M. KOSSUTH AND THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

JAMAICA.

This elegant Iron Bridge has lately been erected across the Martha Brae river, about two miles eastward of the town of Falmouth, in the north of the island of Jamaica, in the place of a wooden structure, which for some time has been greatly dilapidated, and a source of constant expense to the parish of Trelawney, in repairs. The new Bridge has a clear span of 162 feet, and is divided into a carriage-way 17 feet wide, and two foot-ways each 4 feet 6 inches wide. It is supported by four chains, resting on a cast-iron tower 16 feet high, the foundations of which are on screw-piles. The total cost of erection, including approaches will be about £3000, one-half of which is advanced by a vote of the House of Assembly, and the other half by the parish of Trelawney. It is constructed on Dredge's taper principle, from the designs of Messrs. Dredge and Stephenson, London; and Blayney W. Walsh, Kingston, Jamaica. The contractors for the iron-work were Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of Edinburgh.

In our journal of last week we described the interesting presentation of these banners to M. Kossuth at Southampton. That on the right hand is the silk flag adopted by the Hungarian Republic; it was brought by Hungarians at New York, and transmitted to England for conveyance by Hungary, but was detained in the custom-house at Southampton, for non



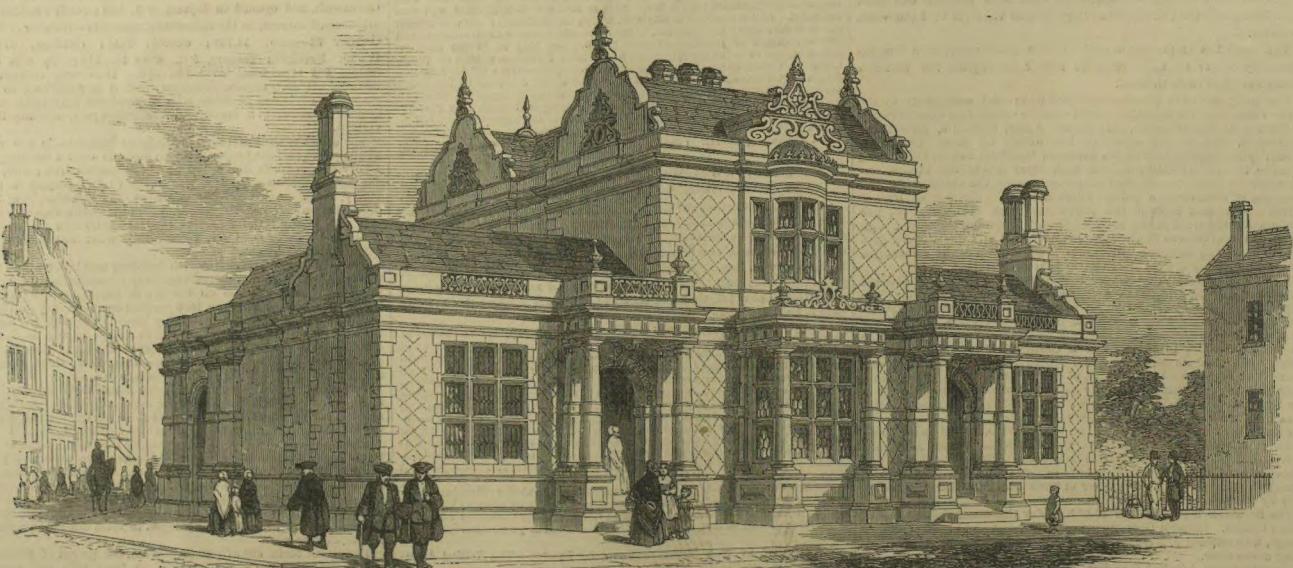
REMAINS OF THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OCTOBER 27, 1851.

REMAINS OF THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

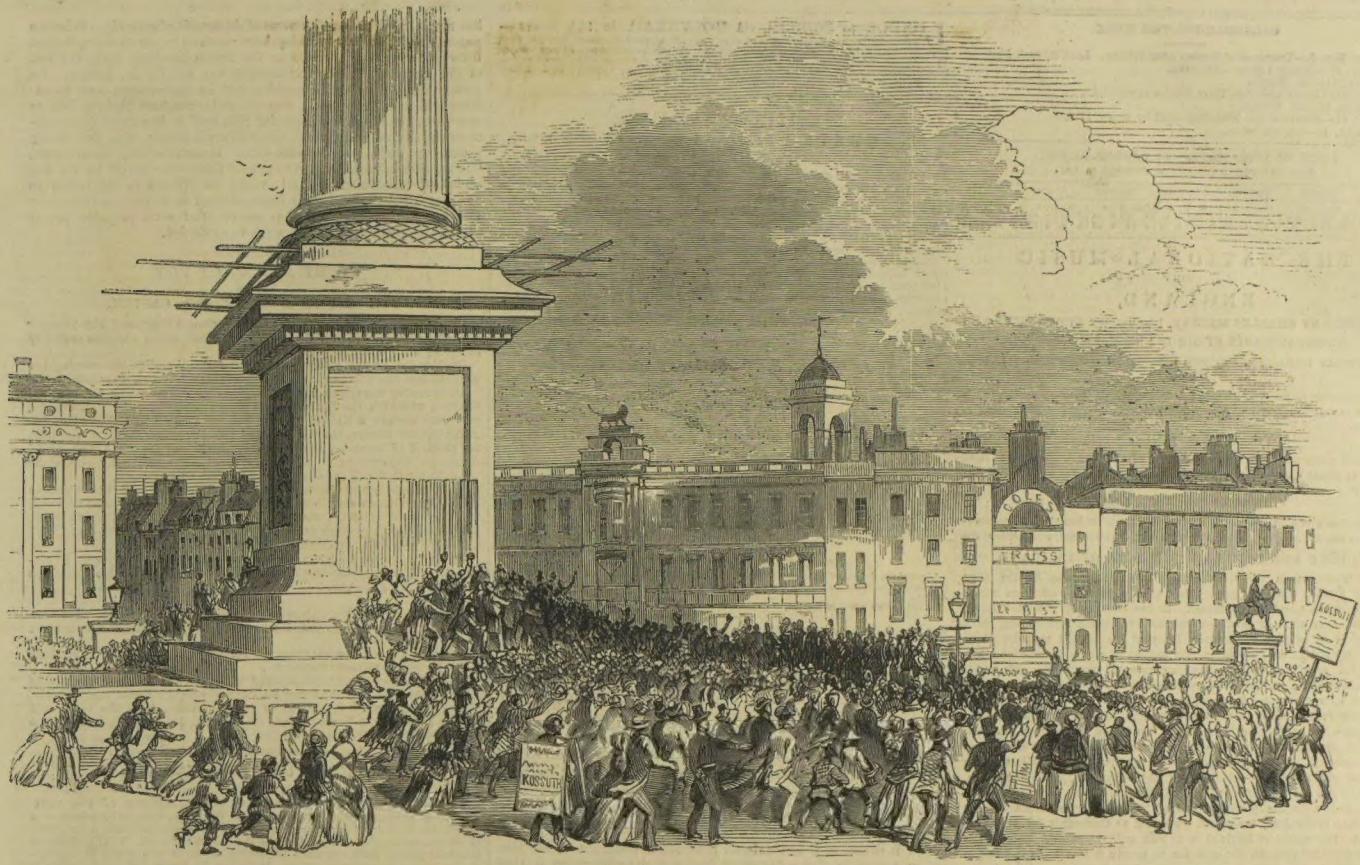
SINCE the sale of the materials of the Old Houses of Parliament, large portions have been cleared away; and the beauty of the new building has become the more striking in contrast with fragments of walls and windows of almost every age. The accompanying Sketch, taken October 27th, shows the south end of the old House of Lords (latterly used by the Commons), and is remarkable for three Norman windows, with zigzag mouldings, which the recent demolition has brought to light; while in the upper portion we have the unsightly "holes in the wall" of the last century. Beyond is seen in outline a portion of the new Houses, their embattled and crested roofs, &c.

HUNGARIAN COLOURS PRESENTED TO M. KOSSUTH, AND THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

payment of duty. It was, however, purchased at the customs sale by the Corporation, and presented to Kossuth by the Mayor. The gift has been gracefully reciprocated; for the flag upon the left hand is a present to the Mayor of Southampton by the Hungarians.



BATTERSEA AND LAUNDRIES JUST ERECTED AT GREENWICH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT CHARING-CROSS.

M. KOSSUTH IN LONDON.

THESE two Engravings illustrate two striking scenes of M. Kossuth's reception in the metropolis on Thursday, last week. The first shows the arrival of Kossuth at Guildhall. Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Bennoch had proceeded to the entrance of the Guildhall to be in readiness to receive Kossuth. At a few minutes after half-past twelve, the carriage was observed approaching up King-street, and presently the carriage, containing the ex-Governor of Hungary, drew up at the grand entrance. The shouting of the spectators at this moment was something wonderful—Kossuth was evidently deeply affected by the heartiness of his reception, and stood up for some moments in the carriage to accord his thanks before he would alight. At length he stepped from the carriage. A momentary interval was spent in mutual recognition and congratulations, while the members of M. Kossuth's suite assembled. Among these gentlemen were General Vetter, General

Klapka, General Czeecz, Colonel Gall, Colonel Kiss, Colonel Count Bethlen, Colonel Count Teleki, M. Vukovics, Colonel Baron Kemeny, Lieut.-Colonel Ihasy, Captain Török, M. Hajnik, and M. Pulszki. At a quarter to one o'clock precisely, M. Kossuth entered the hall, resting on the arm of Mr. Alderman Wire. His appearance within the building was greeted with the most tumultuous shouts of welcome, which the ex-Governor very graciously acknowledged by turning round, when he reached the upper step of the passage leading to the Council Chamber, and bowing to the assembled multitude in the hall. Upon page 565 we have engraved the impressive scene of the presentation of the Address in the Council Chamber.

The second Illustration shows an incident of the return from the City—
M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT CHARING-CROSS.

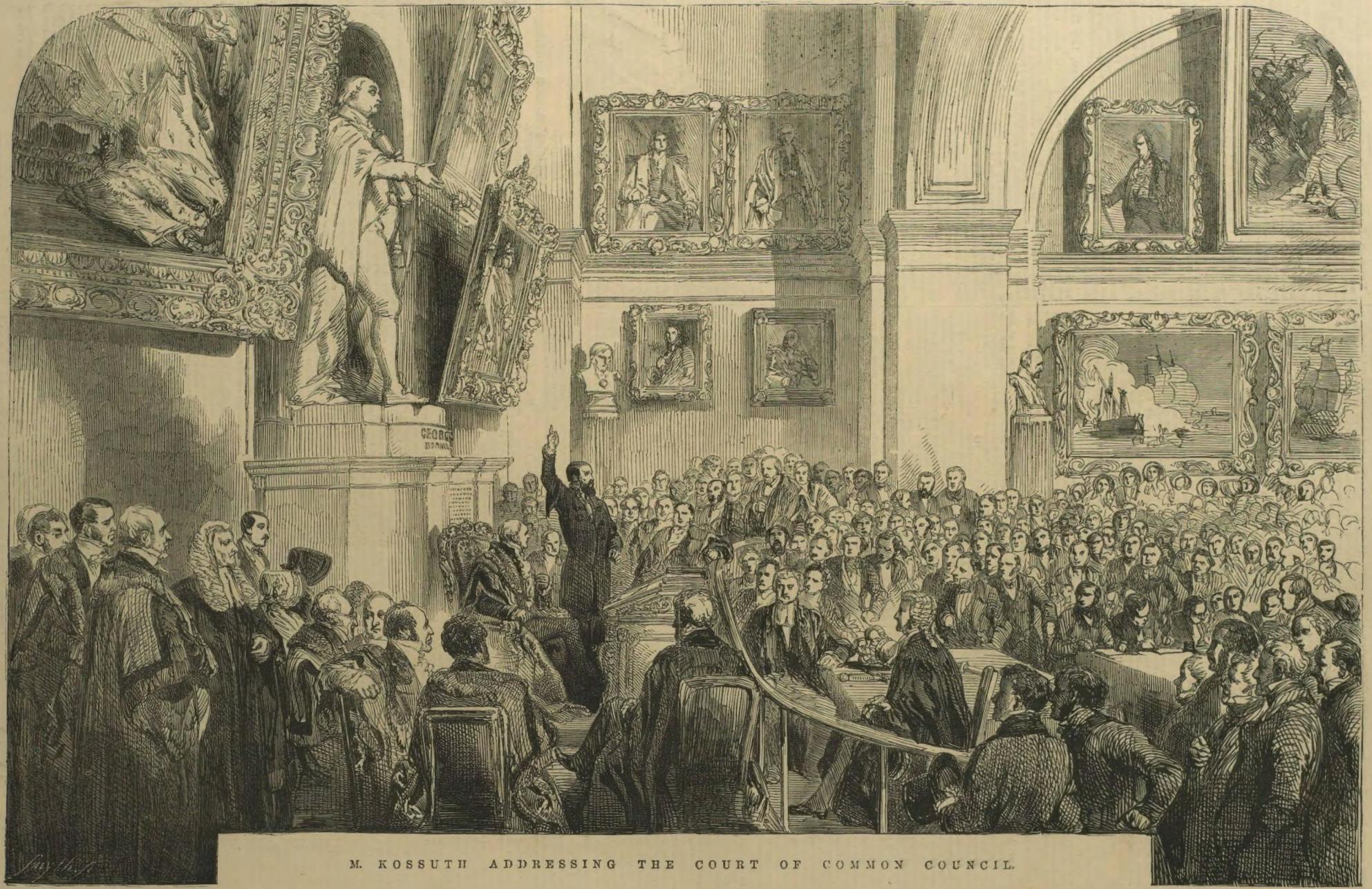
The return procession had reached Charing-cross, when, opposite the

Nelson Column, M. Kossuth's carriage halted, and he delivered a brief address to the crowd who pressed around him. He thanked them very warmly for the reception they had given him. "He hoped the noble demonstration he had that day witnessed would have its effect. All power was with the people, and it was only for the people to make known their wishes, and all the tyrants of the earth would be put down, and universal liberty established."

This incident concluded, the procession made the best of its way to Eaton-place, where M. Kossuth's admirers, still untired and hungering for oratory, would have drawn him forth, but for the interposition of a Mr. Dunford, who, from the balcony, reminded them that M. Kossuth was labouring under indisposition, and that he had already undergone that day more than sufficient exertion for an invalid. The crowd had the good sense to appreciate the justice of this appeal; and after loud cheers for M. Kossuth, and groans for Russia and Austria, they retired.



ARRIVAL OF M. KOSSUTH IN GUILDHALL-YARD.



M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

FINE ARTS.

HARVEY DEMONSTRATING TO CHARLES I HIS THEORY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—Painted by R. HANNAH. Engraved by H. LEMON. Published by Lloyd, Brothers, and Co.

Mr. Hannah's masterly picture of Harvey's great discovery (which picture we noticed at the time of its exhibition at the Royal Academy) has been engraved in the highest style of fine, by Mr. Henry Lemon: the size is important, 28 inches wide by 25 inches high, including a suitable margin for framing; and the print, as our reduced copy of it shows, is a most impressive representation of this remarkable event in the history of natural science. The composition is handled with great breadth of light and shade, effects which are vividly rendered in the print. The picture is the property of Joseph Hobson, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Westham-terrace, Hyde Park, who has most kindly and liberally lent it to the publishers for the use of engraving.

This picture is of a very interesting class, and so far superior to the scenes of battle and carnage which too often formed the "furniture prints" of the last century, that, to explain more readily the incident before us, it may be permitted to recall some of the leading phases of Harvey's life.

The date of the first promulgation of Harvey's doctrine of the "Circulation of the Blood" is not absolutely ascertained. At the age of thirty he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, and shortly after appointed physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital. On the 4th of August, 1615, he was chosen by the College to deliver the Lumleian lectures on Anatomy and Surgery; and, upon this occasion, is supposed to have first brought forward his views upon the circulation of the blood. It is commonly asserted that he first disclosed his opinions on the subject in 1619, after he had been lecturing four years. The Index, however, of his MS. in the British Museum, which contains the proposition whereon the doctrine is founded, refers them to April, 1616; yet,

with patience and caution, peculiarly characteristic of the sound philosopher, he withheld his opinions from the world, until reiterated experiment had fully confirmed his system, and had enabled him to demonstrate it in detail, and to advance every proof of its truth of which the subject is capable. It was not before he had attained his fiftieth year that Harvey's treatise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood," dedicated to Charles I., appeared. It was printed at Frankfurt in 1628. Some time before this the reputation of Harvey had recommended him to the notice of the Earl of Arundel, who had been appointed physician extraordinary to James I. In 1632 he was made physician to his successor, Charles I., who was in the habit of exhibiting to him, and the most enlightened persons of his Court the motion of the heart, and the other phenomena upon which his doctrines were founded.

When the Civil War broke out, Harvey, who was attached to the King as well by his office as by gratitude and affection, followed the fortunes of his master; and, on his leaving London in consequence of increasing tumults, attended him, and was present at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642. He related to a friend, that, on the day of the battle, he had charge of the two Princes (afterwards Charles II. and James II.). They sat under a hedge whilst the fight was going on; he took out Virgil (a copy of which he always carried with him) and began to read; but he had not long pursued his studies before one of the princes drew his attention to a cannon-shot, which had torn up the ground near them. He then removed his charge to safer quarters.

During their stay at Oxford, Harvey had abundant leisure to pursue his favourite studies, though under the disadvantage of having, at the beginning of the rebellion, when his lodgings at Whitehall were plundered, lost many valuable papers, containing notes of curious observations on the dissection of animals; which loss he never ceased to lament, saying, "that for love or money he could never retrieve or obtain them."

By his unfortunate Royal master, Harvey was always treated with regard and favour, and the attachment to arts and sciences, which

formed a conspicuous part of the King's character, contributed not a little to promote and encourage the pursuits of the philosopher. Charles's passion for stag-hunting enabled him abundantly to supply Harvey with animals for dissection; and the King, with some of the noblest persons about the Court, were frequent witnesses of the experiments.

It is said, that after the death of Charles, Harvey travelled again into Italy; but it is certain that he shortly after withdrew from the world, and passed his time in retirement, in a house he possessed at Combe, in Surrey. Here he prepared for publication his second great work, "Exercitations on the Generation of Animals," which had employed his time for nearly twenty years. His "Treatise on the Circulation of Blood" cost him seven or six years to bring to maturity. His discovery was ill received. Most persons opposed it; others said it was old, a very few believed it. An intimate friend of himself complained, that, after his book came out, he fell considerably in his practice; and it was believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained; all the contemporary physicians were against his opinion, and envied him the fame he was likely to acquire. That reputation he did at last enjoy: about twenty-five years after the publication of his system, it was received in all the Universities of the world; and Hobbes has observed that "Harvey was the only man, perhaps, that ever lived to see his own doctrine established in his life-time."

He died in 1657, and was buried on the 26th of June of that year. All the Fellows of the College of Physicians attended his funeral, and one who was present states that he lies buried in a vault at Hampstead, Essex. He is laid in lead, and on his breast, in large letters, was to be read—
DR. WILLIAM HARVEY.

The scene of the picture is Harvey's apartment in the palace. The King is seated in the foreground. The courtier who stands behind him, with his hand familiarly resting on the back of the chair, indicates the attachment and devotion of the cavaliers to the King. The close proximity of the young Prince to the philosopher indicates the gentle character of the man, and the inoffensiveness of the operation. The Prince has



FINE ARTS.—"HARVEY DEMONSTRATING TO CHARLES I. HIS THEORY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD."—PAINTED BY R. HANNAH.

suspended the perusal of Harvey's favourite author for the greater excitement of his friend and tutor's demonstration. The extreme fondness for anatomical studies which in after-life characterised both Charles II. and James II. is thus explained.

The courtier behind is permitting himself to be entertained by some of Harvey's opponents. These are incarnations of pedantic bigotry and stolid imbecility—the two great opponents of scientific progress—who by insult and obloquy, show their hatred of him who dares, by asserting truth, unsettle their long-cherished absurdities; and few men have felt this truth more keenly than the immortal Harvey.

The artist has taken great pains to preserve the likeness of Harvey, and was guided by his excellent portrait by Cornelius Jansen, in the College of Physicians, the authorities of which most kindly placed that and all that the college contained concerning Harvey at his disposal.

THE LATE WILLIAM WYON, ESQ., R.A.

This distinguished artist possessed a world-wide reputation as a medallist for the number and excellence of the works which he executed. He was born May 25, 1795; and was the son of Mr. Peter Wyon, who enjoyed the reputation of being at that period the best medallist of Birmingham. The subject of our memoir early attained considerable proficiency in his art; and before he was sixteen years old commissions were given to the father on the understanding that the son should execute them; and at the age of seventeen he was honoured by the Society of Arts with a prize for a beautiful head of Ceres.

His cousin Mr. Thomas Wyon at that time occupied the situation of Chief Engraver to the Mint; and, being a man of considerable talent, Mr. Wyon was placed under his tuition. On a vacancy occurring in the situation of the second Engraver, his cousin recommended William Wyon for the appointment; but, as the Master of the Mint was unfavourable to his application, a general competition was proposed. The different works were submitted to Sir Thomas Lawrence, who selected that of Mr.

Wyon; and, upon that award, the office was at once conferred upon him.

At an early part of his career—in fact, when Mr. Wyon was not more than twenty-two years of age—he received a commission to model for the Indian coin, with the understanding that Flaxman would complete it. Young Wyon, on finishing the work, carried it to Flaxman, who immediately exclaimed, "Mr. Wyon, I shall not touch this." The young artist, misunderstanding his meaning, and greatly mortified, replied, "If permitted, he would endeavour to model a second worthy of his notice." "Mr. Wyon," said Flaxman, "you mistake me; when I said that I should not touch this, I intended that you had left nothing for me to do." Being a great admirer of the genius of Flaxman, he was proud of this; and he delighted to tell the circumstance to his friends, even after he had obtained his subsequent reparation.

Mr. Wyon was appointed Chief Engraver to the Mint in 1828. The importance of this office has always been recognised by the Government no less than by the public; by the abilities of the medalist, the likeness of the Sovereign is familiarised to the people. The coin not only transmits the features, but is also a record of the state of art at the period; thus, when curiously examining ancient coins for the features of Empresses who ruled 2000 years ago, so will our successors scrutinise the features of our gracious Queen, as handed down by coins, some thousand years to come.

Judging of the future from the past, the works of Wyon will last for ages upon ages; and, as he has executed the whole of the coins of King William IV. and Queen Victoria, together with a large portion of those of King George IV., posterity will be indebted to Mr. Wyon to a very considerable extent for the preservation of like-souled of those Sovereigns who have reigned at a very important period of English history. Of all these productions, the five-pound and crown pieces of the present reign were received by the public with the greatest favour. The latter is always preserved with great care; and we would venture to recommend to the Mint authorities that a further issue should take place, in order that the people may possess a fine work of art and a correct likeness of the Queen. Of all Wyon's coins the florin

was the most unpopular. The letters "D. G." were omitted, the coin was thick, and it was badly struck. Previous to his death Mr. Wyon executed another of great beauty, with the letters "D. G."

Mr. Wyon was elected R.A. in 1836, and in his proper rotation served upon the Council. In addition to his other appointments he was engraver of the Goldsmiths' marks. As an artist, he was remarkable for the care with which he finished his models. It may be useful for the future aspirant to artistic honours to be informed of the hours which he spent to obtain a perfect design in wax. To the uninitiated, on visiting his studio, a model would appear perfect; nevertheless, the artist would be found steadily working at the same design, at a subsequent visit two or three weeks afterwards. Whilst modelling, he was fond of the company of his intimate friends, or he was pleased to have books read to him by his family. As a companion, he was greatly sought by the élite of literary, scientific, and artistic circles; and his engaging manners and delightful conversation, no less than his eminent talents, secured for him a very large number of friends. He appeared to have so keen a sense of classic taste, that the slightest aberration therefrom discomposed him, and gave an idea, to those who were unacquainted with his true character, of his being hypercritical.

It would be impossible for us to give a detailed list of Mr. Wyon's works; since, for several years, he has made, with few exceptions, every medal required for the services of the State or for public institutions, including all the war medals conferred by the Government and East India Company. One of the first fine works of art which he produced was the Cheshelden obverse, for St. Thomas's Hospital; and the study of a subject on the reverse is a good example of his talent. The likeness of Brodie is another noble production; but perhaps the medals executed for the Royal Humane and London Shipwreck Societies must be placed amongst his most classic productions. The medal executed for the Gresham Society has always been regarded with much public favour; but, probably, of all Wyon's medals, that executed on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Guildhall has been the most popular. The high finish of its workmanship and beauty of its execution have

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pleased the public; and to this day the schoolboy is delighted to electropose it. The very noble medal, with the portrait of Prince Albert on the reverse, and St. George and the dragon on the obverse, is not known to the public. It is this beautiful work which Prince Albert has announced his intention of presenting to Messrs. Dilke, Cole, and others, who have rendered important services to the Great Exhibition. Amongst Wyon's other numerous works he executed three charming miniature medals of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, which retain the likeness, notwithstanding their extremely diminutive size.

It should here be stated that not only is Mr. Wyon's genius testified upon the English coin, but also he executed the entire coinage of Portugal, Venezuela, and New Granada.

For the last two or three years it has been known to Mr. Wyon's intimate friends that his health had been declining. At the commencement of the year the loss of his wife to whom he was most affectionately attached, produced its effect on his highly sensitive mind. At the Great Exhibition, the anxious duties of a juror were added to his other important avocations. Moreover, it became a great evil that, in the prizes which were to be awarded, a correct and highly finished likeness of both the Queen and Prince Albert, should be handed down to posterity. The obverse was submitted to competition; but all the obverses were specially entrusted to Mr. Wyon; so that he had ample labours, with diminished physical strength. The original model of the Exhibition medal is nine inches diameter, and the electrotype therefrom is a splendid example of a medallion, which should be perpetuated. The purpose of the Exhibition requires five medals. The Council Medals are one inch diameter: the greater part of them are struck, and many of them have the names of the recipients placed upon them. The portraits of the Queen and Prince are remarkable likenesses, and are examples of the high finish which characterises all Wyon's productions. The Prize Medal is somewhat smaller than the last; and the reverse, which is by Leonard Wyon, is more to our taste than that of the Council Medal; so, in fact, the second medal is more beautiful than the first, about the obtaining of which there have been so many foolish heartburnings and vexations. These medals are all struck, but are not present lettered. The Jury Medals are nearly finished. The Exhibitors' Medal is Mr. Wyon's last production. The obverse presents a likeness of Prince Albert, and the reverse a globe, surmounted by a dove resting upon it, as though it had just alighted, with the word "Exhibition" on a scroll; and it is somewhat remarkable that the very last work which Wyon executed should represent the emblem of peace. The fifth medal is for services. The obverse contains a portrait of Prince Albert, but the reverse is a simple wreath, perhaps hardly worthy of the occasion for which it is designed.

"In the midst of life we are in death." Whilst actually engaged in the completion of these most important works Mr. Wyon was struck with paralysis, at Brighton. On the very day of this calamity, he was amusing himself by modelling a design of high artistic power. It recovered from the effects of the paralysis; but other symptoms supervened, and, notwithstanding the unremitting attention of Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Ormerod, he sank on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29th, in the 57th year of his age. He has left four children, two sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, Mr. Leonard Wyon, who now holds the situation of second engraver to the Mint, was the designer of the reverse of the Prize Medal; and we confidently expect he will not be unworthy of the great name which has been bequeathed to him by his father, whose amiable disposition endeared him to his family and all his acquaintance.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE TESTED BEFORE

PRINCE ALBERT.

A trial of the powers of this machine, a rival to McCormick's, which received the Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, was made on Saturday last, at Windsor, in presence of Prince Albert. On the occasion of the exhibition trial, Mr. Hussey, the inventor, not having been present, the working of his machine was entrusted to one of the porters at the exhibition, who was wholly unacquainted with its action, whereas that of Mr. McCormick was worked by skilled labourers, and it was therefore considered that the merits of the competing inventions had not been fairly or equally tested. Messrs. Dray & Co., of Swan-lane, the London agents, accordingly gladly accepted a challenge from the proprietors of McCormick's patent, and a public competition took place at the Cleveland Society's show at Macclesfield, when the performances of the rival inventions were again tested by a jury of 13 gentlemen, on a crop of wheat 25 bushels to the acre, very much "laid," and a field of barley, also 25 bushels to the acre, very short in the straw, and, if possible, more laid than the wheat. The result was that the jury gave their award in favour of Mr. Hussey's machine upon seven out of the nine leading points on which it had been pre-arranged that their decision should turn. These seven points of superiority were—

1. That Hussey's reaper cut the corn in the best manner, especially across ridge and furrow, and when the machine was working in the direction the corn laid. 2. That it caused least waste. 3. That it did most work (taking the breadth of the machines into consideration). 4. That it let the cut for ridge best condition for gathering and binding. 5. That it was best adapted for cutting and turning. 6. That it was the least. 7. Of the two remaining points (viz. which required the least amount of horse labour, and which the least manual labour), the jury declined to express any decided opinion, in consequence of the very unpropitious state of the weather.

Messrs. Dray, to mark their success in a more emphatic manner, subsequently applied to Prince Albert to be allowed to make experiments in his presence, to which his Royal Highness assented, and on Saturday last, therefore, the trial was made. Mr. Hussey himself guiding the machine, in the presence of the Prince, General Wemyss, Colonel Seymour, Mr. J. Cathcart, and several gentlemen and ladies of the neighbourhood. The spot selected for the trial was behind the statue of George III., at the end of the Long Walk, fern—of which there is an abundance in that locality—being the article on which the machine had to operate. The machine was drawn by two strong horses, and proceeded on headless ruts and hillocks in its course, which was very rapid, bringing down everything it encountered cleanly and completely, including two or three slices of turf at least a foot long and more than an inch thick. The Prince inquired whether the iron wheel did not sometimes sink in the earth? to which the pattee replied that in wet weather there was that inconvenience. The Prince expressing his surprise at the clearance of the opposing turf, it was remarked that nothing could withstand the action of the knives; and the further question, what was to be done in case any of the knives got out of repair, led the proprietor to observe that spare knives, like spare ploughshares, should always be kept on hand. For the purpose of illustration, the whole length of knives was then drawn out at the side, when it was perceived that each knife was fastened to the long supporting plate at the back with small rivets. By subsequent questions of the Prince were elicited statements that, notwithstanding the precautionary necessity for a reserve, the knife is, in fact, as durable as the machine, both being estimated and proved to last from fourteen to twenty-one years, and that the price of the machine complete is twenty guineas.

The performances of the machine were not confined to one single course. A considerable amount of work was performed in the most satisfactory manner.

At the close of the trial his Royal Highness ordered two of the machines for himself, one for Windsor and the other for Osborne.

The Austrian Consul applied on Tuesday to Mr. Yardley, the magistrate at the Thames Police-office, for his interference on behalf of the Captain of the Austrian ship *Esqueta*, the crew having been exiled by Kossuth's arrival, and committed various acts of insubordination. The Consul stated that when Austrian seamen came to England they did not commit anything in a free country, but that the "right of freedom" was very indispensible. Mr. Yardley remarked that they had, perhaps, no real experience of it in their own country. The Magistrate explained that the police might interfere if they witnessed any serious offence against the laws, and that information on oath might be given of any violence or mutiny. The Inspector stated that he had seen the crew, and they had promised to give the future.

The *Official Milan Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that cries of "Kossuth for ever! the Republic for ever! vivat Mazzini!" having been heard at Stradella on the occasion of a meeting, and similar acts having taken place in Milan, the Italian Gabbi, judicial magistrate, has been condemned against the persons supposed to be the guilty parties.

A Madrid letter of the 27th ult. says: "A letter of the 23d, from Lisbon, states that Queen Dona Maria was very dissatisfied at the interest which the Count de Sobral, the governor of Lisbon, and M. Maga haena, the Minister of the Interior, had shown towards Kossuth during his short sojourn in that capital. These marks of sympathy would naturally be displeasing to her Majesty, who is a near relative of the Emperor of Austria; but, although she would willingly have dismissed these two functionaries, she could not do so without exposing herself to the anger of the revolutionary tendencies of Marshal Saldana and his ministerial colleagues. The Spanish ambassador at the court of Madrid had received despatches, desiring him to inform the Queen of Portugal that the court of Madrid participated in her sentiments on the subject."

KOSSUTH.

THE WORKING-CLASS DEMONSTRATION.

On Monday the working classes of the metropolis expressed their sympathy with the principles for which the chosen head of the Magyar nation has contended. Russell-square was selected as the most convenient *locale*, and by half-past eleven some twelve or fifteen thousand persons had congregated together in the space between the railings of the square and the houses arranged in order according to their trades, each distinguished by appropriate banners. The members of the Central Demonstration Committee, having arrived in the square, formed in order of procession, and taking the lead, accompanied by a band of music, were followed by the immense multitude assembled, marshalled five abreast, in this order making their way round the north and to the west side of the quadrangle, leaving it slowly (and not without some difficulty, in consequence of the impediment which thousands of spectators, brought together the major part of them by a rumour that Kossuth would meet and join with the *cortege* at its onset, occasioned) by way of Keppel-street. The flags and banners displayed throughout the whole length of the procession were numerous. First came the Hungarian colours, with the motto, "Welcome Kossuth." Then followed large banner, also with the red, white, and green ground, carried by four or five men, bearing on it the inscription "There is no obstacle for him that will." This was followed by the Turkish flag, after which came in succession the union jack of England and the stripes and stars of the United States, and, following later in the procession, a large silk banner, having on it the words, "Kossuth and Mazzini—Italy and Hungary" and another, a blood-red flag, with an inscription in Italian, "The democratic republic of Italy, and fraternity of the people." A sort of gallows was also carried in the procession, from which was suspended a number of copies of the *Times* newspaper, and a placard inscribed "The Times and Haynau, burn them both." From the time the leading rank commenced its march until the rear turned into Keppel-street, nearly three-quarters of an hour had elapsed, so numerous was the body of which the assemblage was composed. Copenhagen-fields presented an appearance of imminent excitement which, since the memorable gathering of the trades' unions some fifteen years ago, has not been witnessed in that locality. From a sash window of the tavern a sort of balcony had been thrown out, where, under the protection of the British flag, Kossuth was to receive the address of the working classes, and from which he was to speak his acknowledgments. In addition to the flag which floated over the balcony there was in front of it the following inscription:

"By united effort much is accomplished."

About half-past one o'clock M. Kossuth arrived, accompanied by several Hungarian friends, and at half-past two the distant sound of music and the gleam of numerous banners announced the approach of the cavalcade, and in a few minutes after it approached the balcony, when the committee alighted and repaired to M. Kossuth's apartment. The whole of the open space in front of the balcony was densely packed with human heads, of which the upturned faces, when M. Kossuth made his appearance, had a most singular effect. It is almost superfluous to say that M. Kossuth was received with the most deafening and enthusiastic cheering. He bowed gracefully in acknowledgment, and at last, having obtained silence by an expressive gesture, turned round to the committee and listened attentively while Mr. J. Petty read the address, and at the words, "Welcome to our country," placed his hand on his heart and bowed profoundly. The address, which was neatly engrossed, and mounted on a handsome crimson roller, was presented to M. Kossuth on the termination of the reading.

M. Kossuth then came forward to address the vast assembly, and thanked the people warmly for the generous示威 in favour of his native land. He expressed his gratification at meeting the working classes, with whom he was identified. His beloved father, having left him nothing but a name. He had lived in a world by his own honest and industrious labour, and therefore was well acquainted with the wants, the sufferings and the necessities of the people. He had laboured for the whole race, and not for a class—for agriculturists, manufacturers, indistinctly, and he looked back with pride to the associations he had formed for the encouragement of manufacturing industry, to free schools, to its exhibitions, to its press, and to its industry. He had been for political emancipation, and not for class distinctions. In the demonstrations of the English operative classes he recognised that natural instinct of the people before which every individual greatness must bow down with respect. Public opinion was the basis of all constitutional organisation, be it under a republican or monarchical form, and must give direction to the policy of the country. The eloquent orator then developed at great length the question, whether the Continent was to be ruled by the principles of freedom or by the freedom of absolutism, and whether England could remain indifferent to the approaching struggle and final decision of the question.

The people of England (continued M. Kossuth), by its loudly-proclaimed sympathy with the cause of the freedom and independence of Hungary, has pronounced itself willing not to remain indifferent, and to side, not with Absolutism, but with Liberty, by supporting and protecting against all interference of foreign governments the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of itself. (Loud cheers.) You have rightly considered that the freedom of England, and your happy condition which you feel assured that your institutions, your freedom, and your public spirit will go on peacefully developing—morally, materially, and politically—that all is in the right course. In the view of the principles of the English working-class, the European Continent. (Cheers.) We have pronounced for that truth I, since in England, on no occasion have omitted to express, viz. that there is a community in the principle of freedom as there is an identity in the destinies of humanity. Besides, you have duly considered that the material welfare of Great Britain is also in the highest degree dependent on and connected with the victory of the principle of freedom in Europe. And truly it is so.

M. Kossuth then vindicated the influence of Free Trade, by showing that the amount of commerce with the United States was at the rate of 7s. per head, whilst with Absolutist Russia and Austria it was only 7d. per head. After dwelling on the importance of insuring the independence of Hungary, as indispensable to the independence of Europe, he concluded:—

As to France, my sentiments are known; I have declared them openly. I will be true to those sentiments; and can only add, that it is a highly important step in mankind's destiny to see brotherly love between nations so substituted for the unhappy rivalries of old, as to exist in England also such brotherly welcome to the French as was seen at the late Great Exhibition, and to such sentiments in England. And so certainly it should ever be. The French nation is great enough for the pulsation of its heart to be, and may be always, felt over the surface of the European continent. (Cheers.) It is a fact that the European revolutions have never been won without the support of foreign powers. (Cheers.)—but it must be remembered that the French nation has fallen short in the realisation of its own domestic hopes also. (Hear, hear.) It would, therefore, be unjust to make a reproach of that which was a misfortune, which they themselves deplore most deeply. I attribute their mischance to the unfortunate propensity to centralisation which the French nation during all its trials conserved—centralisation which leads to the destruction of the individual, and to the subjection of the liberty rest rather upon personalities than upon principles; and when an omnipotence of power is centred, be it in one man or in one assembly, that man must be a Washington, or that assembly be composed of Washingtons, not to become ambitious, and, through ambition, dangerous to liberty. (Hear, hear.) Now, Washingtons are not so thickly sown as to be gathered up everywhere for the triumphs of—(Cheers.) I would, however, solemnly protest, should any nation attempt to meddle in the domestic concerns of my fatherland; so, of course, I cannot have any arrogant pretension of mixing with the domestic affairs of another nation. I do not mean to interfere in the internal affairs of France, which is a matter of the deepest concern to me. (Cheers.) That is what appressed humanity expects from the French Republic as well as from England and the United States.

K. Kossuth emphatically denied that Hungary was imbued with socialist notions or theoretical speculations about property. He expressed his sympathy for Italy, Poland, and Germany; he cordially thanked Turkey, whose interests he was desirous of promoting, as being identical with those of Europe. He looked forward to a close union between the United States and Great Britain, which it would make a happy turning-point in the destinies of humanity. He regarded it to be his duty not to mix with any great party question of England, or of any other country; he was resolved to adhere conscientiously to this position; he came not here to play the passionate part of an agitator, nor to coquet with the reputation of being a revolutionist. He declared his conviction that England wanted no revolution at all, because, firstly, it wishes but a progressive development; and secondly, because England has sufficient political freedom to be insured that whatever Great Britain may still need, it will not only carry it out, but carry it out peacefully.—

Now this (continued M. Kossuth) being my duty and my resolution, I act

consistently—my ground was, is, and will be in England, this—such and such a point to the facts of the past struggles of Hungary. These facts, I confidently hope to be certain to secure the generous sentiments of England to my country's cause. I stated that, in my opinion, the form of government can be different in different countries, according to circumstances, their wishes, and their wants; England loves her Queen, and has full motive to do so; England feels great, glorious, and free, and has full motive to feel so; but England being a monarchy, that can be no sufficient reason to her to hate and discredit republican forms of government in other countries, and to endeavour to impose them. I wish to speak of America. (Cheers.) On the contrary, the United States of America, being likewise a great, glorious, and free country, under republican government, the circumstance of being republicans cannot give them sufficient motive to hate and discredit monarchical government in England. (Hear.) It must be entirely left to the right of every nation to dispose of its domestic concerns. Therefore, all I claim for my country also is, that England should see out of our past that our cause is just, should acknowledge that the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of itself; and, by acknowledging this, England should not only not interfere, but also not allow any power whatever to interfere with the domestic matters of my country, or of any other nation.

M. Kossuth then defended the conduct of Hungary towards the house of Hapsburg, and maintained that the deposition of the Austrian Monarch was quite justifiable. M. Kossuth then concluded:—

I will ever respect the laws of England, and do nothing here contrary to them; but so much I can state, as a matter of fact, that my nation will never accept and acknowledge the perfumed house of Hapsburg to become again lawful sovereigns of Hungary; never will it enter into any transaction whatever with that perfumed family, and will never consent to any arrangement to that effect. (Cheers.) And though the people of Hungary were monarchists for a thousand years, yet the continued perfidy of the Hapsburgs during 300 years, the sacrilegious faithlessness by which it destroyed its own historical existence, with the historical existence of my nation, as also my country's present intolerable oppression, have entirely plucked out of the heart of my nation every faith, belief, and attachment to monarchy, that there is no power on earth to knit the broken again; and, therefore, Hungary will and wishes to be a free, sovereign, social, orderly, security to person and to property, and the moral development as well, as the material welfare of the people. (Cheers)—in a word, a republic like that of the United States, founded on institutions inherited from England itself. This is the conviction of my people, which I share in the very heart of my heart. I confidently hope that the people of England will appreciate the justice of these remarks, and appreciate the honest convictions of my heart; neither will I fail in my sympathy to that cause which it concurred with my sympathy, which it judged to be just and true, and which it concurred with its wishes and hopes. All I entreat is that the people of England may not give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the world, but rather make respect, by its powerful position, the right of every nation to dispose of itself. (Cheers.)

M. Kossuth, after a few minutes spent in his apartment in conversation with the committee, proceeded to his carriage, which drove off at a very rapid pace, and the enthusiastic cheering of the crowd, which dispersed soon after in the most tranquil and orderly manner.

DINNER AT HIGHTBURY BARN TAVERNS.

In the evening, a public dinner was given at the Highbury Barn Tavern; Mr. Thornton Hunt in the chair. The spacious room was crowded, and the company was graced by a fair sprinkling of ladies. Probably not fewer than 500 persons sat down to the substantial repast which was provided for them. Most of the banners which had figured in the procession were now displayed on the walls, and a powerful brass band was in attendance, which played a number of popular airs during the evening; of these the "Marseillaise," "The Roast Beef of Old England," "Yankee Doodle," and "Kossuth's March," appeared to be the favourites, and were received with several rounds of applause.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Pottie, Mr. G. Massy, Dr. Hyacinthe Ronay, Mr. Conyngham, M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Brontë, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Amand Goegg, Mr. G. F. Holyoke, Mr. Fleming, &c. M. Mazzini sent the following letter of apology for his absence:—

Sir—Your kind invitation reached me very late on Saturday. I regret that both previous engagement and other morally personal motives will prevent me from availing myself of it, but in heart, soul, and wishes I am yet and with all those who advocate the principle contained in the address to Kossuth, that "on the brotherhood of peoples rest the hopes of civilisation and the development of man's nobility factor."

As truly as ally of the nations, on the basis of freedom and equality for the moral, intellectual, and physical progress of mankind, has been the parent of all the great movements of the last two years, spoken, written, done, and endeavoured. Let that parent live long and act through all your manifestations. God and the people, truth and might, will help you on your way, when the blessing and friendship of all now bleeding and struggling nations will welcome the English workers.

Believe me, sir, with cordial thanks, ever faithfully yours,

2, Sydney-place, Bromley, Nov. 3.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

M. Mazzini had an interview with Kossuth on Tuesday. Sir James Clarke, the Physician to the Queen, called on Kossuth on Saturday, and kindly tendered his professional services.

Kossuth has called on Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, and had a lengthened interview.

Letters from Vienna of the 31st ult. state that the reception given to Kossuth in England had made a profound impression; it is added that despatches by means diplomatic in tone and temper had been written by Prince Schwarzenberg to Downing-street.

The trustees of the Kossuth fund, in aid of the Hungarian refugees, despatched of making as much progress as possible before his departure, requested that £1000 should be paid to Currie and Co., Cornhill; Coutts and Co., Strand; or to the Commercial Bank of London. Lord Dudley Stuart has signed the request for the trustees.

It has been decided that the addresses from the metropolitan boroughs shall be presented on Thursday next, Kossuth having fixed that day in answer to the delegation headed by Lord Dudley Stuart, which waited on him in Eaton-place, on Tuesday. It was intimated that, as Kossuth had wished, a demonstration of the working men, a middle-class demonstration should also be seen by him.

Upwards of 250 leading gentlemen of all parties in Manchester have come forward to put down their names for a demonstration in favour of M. Kossuth, who is due to arrive on Friday. The Mayor of Manchester, and a meeting of the town council, will be present. The burgesses of the corporation have no right to discuss questions not connected with their borough.

On Wednesday the committee to organise the reception of Kossuth met in Birmingham. Mr. Toulson Smith attended on the part of M. Kossuth. The result was, that an invitation was accepted to a banquet in the Town-hall, on Wednesday next, and it is most likely that Kossuth will enter Birringham on Monday next, his way to Manchester. A grand procession will then take place, in which all the trades in the town will join. At Birringham will be present the delegates from Cheltenham, Kidderminster, Derby, Coventry, Llandaff, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and all the towns in the midland districts. The surplus funds arising from the banquets will be devoted to the Hungarian cause, and placed at the disposal of Kossuth, to be applied by him as to give vent to this character of a great Midland demonstration, in which all parties may, and there is no doubt will, participate. At the banquet the chair will be taken by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and a most influential committee and list of vice-presidents have been formed.

On Wednesday a very numerous deputation from the Society of Friends addressed Mr. Pottie, at his residence in Eaton-place, for the purpose of presenting an address. Mr. Pottie, after a short pause, read the *pro tem.* of the managing committee of the society, having spoken at some length prior to the reading of the address, Kossuth replied, and declared that of course he would not be a man on earth who would not wish for peace, but in the particular life of a single man, as well as large communities, the aim must never be confounded with the instrument by which it is to be attained; and so with public opinion, which in itself is no aim but only the medium for carrying that it takes for its object. He then spoke of the importance of the *stop* in any speech of any weight if it were to reject modicum of action which circumstances may render necessary. The mere declaration of sympathy for freedom, accompanied by the *stop*, was in no case worth arms in its defence, would be a charter to despotism. He was convinced that it would not cost England one drop of blood or one shilling of money for England to be a country of deed as well as of sentiment, because Absolutism would consider the strength of England and pause before encountering it. He believed that if Great Britain were to do this, she would be the only nation in the world to do it.

Kossuth then stated that he knew of no man or nation in the world who more filled the situation of the representative of the hopes of Italy than Joseph Mazzini, and this belief was based on disinterested investigation. He disclaimed all interference with the internal affairs of Italy as strongly as he protested against the intervention of any foreign nation in the affairs of Hungary. M. Kossuth then emphatically condemned the doctrines of Socialism and Communism, neither of which did he understand, for he could not find in either a practical or a theoretical basis for them. He said that there should be one association for Hungary and Italy to work out their freedom, he would consult Mazzini about this fusion and then declare his views in his written answer to the address of the society. Kossuth was much cheered during his speech, and the deputation then withdrew.

M. Kossuth called on Wednesday at Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar-square, to return the visit of Mr. Folsom, Minister of the United States at the Hague, Holland. He was met there by several American gentlemen (amongst whom was the Hon. Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, a member of the United States Senate), who had been invited to be present at the interview, which lasted an hour.

THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.—The biography of Mr. Andrews, which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday, and quoted from the *Globe*, was published in our columns last Saturday, with the Mayor's portrait.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to accounts, dated Sept. 20, fresh disturbances have broken out in Chili, the only one of all the South American Republics which has hitherto preserved social order. The revolutionists had taken several towns, and were sweeping everything before them, and the troops had declared in favour of a new President—General Santa Cruz.

Mr. William Follett Syng, of the Foreign Office, has proceeded to Washington as *Attaché* to her Majesty's Mission in the United States.

The Queen has nominated Master Walter Campbell of Islay to the vacant Scholarship in the Charterhouse, in the gift of her Majesty.

The residence of the Portuguese Legation has been removed to No. 12, Grosvenor-square.

Letters from Florence, of 28th October, announce the promotion of Mr. Burke Honan, Junior, from the post of *attaché* of the Naples Legation in that city, to the position of *attaché* to the embassy of His Gracious Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies at Paris. The *attaché* is son of Mr. Honan, the correspondent of the *Times* in Naples.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Truxillo (Central America), on the 18th of August, and extended throughout Honduras, without, however, doing much damage, save a severe shaking to the houses, causing the inhabitants to leave them immediately.

Late accounts from Venice deny the truth of the assassination of Fraschini, the celebrated tenor singer.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the British Naval and Military Schools at Osborne place on Friday week, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury. The site is on part of the ground well known to former Mr. Corman's nursery, and very near the Royal Naval School. It appears that out of £5000, the estimated cost of the intended new church, not more than £300 is required to make up that sum.

The ceremony of turning the first sod on the Toronto and Lake Huron Rail road was performed on the 16th ult., at Toronto, by the Countess of Elgin, in the presence of some 20,000 people. Lord Elgin made an excellent address on the occasion.

Mr. Tucker, an engineer attached to the arsenal at Malta, has arrived at Alexandria on a mission from the government to survey the prostrate obelisks of the Pyramids, and to ascertain as to the practicability and expense of removing it to England. He has had it entirely uncovered, and finds it to be in about the same condition through it.

Fifteen of the band of Passavato, the famous Italian brigand, were executed on the 14th ult., at the gate of St. Feliz, at Milan. Another was also condemned to death, but the penalty was commuted to twelve years' hard labour in iron, in consideration of his having made revelations. Six others were condemned to different periods of imprisonment, with hard labour in iron.

The directors of the Submarine Electric Telegraph have decided to open the public submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais very early next week, as everything is perfect for the transmission of messages between the two ports.

The Duke of Cambridge has forwarded from Dublin a donation of £10 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

M. Turgot, the now French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was an officer in the Guards-de-Corps, of Charles X., and gave in his resignation in consequence of the oronnances which led to the revolution of July. In the insurrection of June, 1848, he distinguished himself greatly against the barricades as a simple grenadier of the 1st Legion of National Guards, and it was the admiral on foot by the legion for his conduct on that occasion which led to his election as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Courier *de la Gironde* states that the produce of the vintage in France of this year for red wine will be but half that of ordinary years, and for white rather less than that proportion. The quality cannot yet be judged of, but the Medoc and the Graves are considered to be about the same as in 1846 and 1844.

The site fixed upon for Marochetti's equestrian statue of the Queen in Glasgow is St. Vincent-place, fronting Buchanan-street. The artist has undertaken to complete his task in eighteen months, and the cost will not exceed £4000.

The committee for the erection of a monument at Genoa to the memory of Christopher Columbus has issued a notice, informing the public that the events of the last three years have caused a considerable diminution in the subscriptions for that national work, and that about 100,000 fl. more will be required to complete it.

It appears from a statistical account in the *Ecclodella Speranza* of Naples that the number of foundlings was 1850 in the hospitals of the Neapolitan continent amounts to 2791 boys and 2639 girls. The deaths amounted in the same hospitals during that period to 1334 boys and 1319 girls.

Signor Demarchi, a gentleman connected with the public press of Venice, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment in iron in the military prison, for a sedulous article in the *Brenta*, a Venice paper.

The Hanover Official Bulletin of the 31st ult. contains the following:—"The King has passed a good night, and no particular change has taken place in his state."

The Court of Prussia went into mourning on the 1st inst., for three weeks, on the occasion of the death of the Duchess of Anagni. Low masses were said on the 29th ult. in all the churches of Bordeaux for the repose of the soul of the Princess.

The statue of the late lamented Lord George Bentinck was on Tuesday placed near the pedestal in Cavendish-square. This testimonial of the respect and gratitude of the friends and admirers of the late Protectionist leader will not, however, be open to public view for a short time, as some slight alterations in the work have been deemed desirable, and until they are completed a temporary covering will surround the statue.

On Monday a general assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. William Rosall, Mr. Edward William Cooke, Mr. Frank Stone, and Mr. Henry Weeks were duly elected associates of that institution.

Mr. Augustus Craven, Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Württemberg, is shortly expected to arrive in this country on leave of absence.

In the event of a general election, Mr. Macdowell Grant has consented to become a candidate for the county of Banff.

It was announced at the constables' dinner, on Monday last, at Lewes, by the legal agent of R. Perier, Esq., that it was not the intention of that gentleman to offer himself at the next election as a candidate for the representation of that town.

The monument in memory of the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, erected by tenantry and others connected with the county, at a cost of about £700, has just been completed.

Admiral Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., being at present the guest of Sir Thos. Livingstone, Bart., of Westquarter, Strichen, the inhabitants of Falkirk, in honour of his distinguished services, have paid him their high respect in writing to the head of the district, entertained him at dinner on Friday week. A hundred of his gentlemen were present.

The now Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, Gravesend, was formally opened for service last week by Cardinal Wiseman.

Last week, from 20 to 30 young females left the Orkneys by the Queen steamer for the south, all bound for Australia.

A splendid service of plate is about to be presented to the Mayor of Southampton for his conduct as chief magistrate, an office which he has now filled for the space of nearly two years.

The terrible effects of the recent gale in the vicinity of Nova Scotia are shown by the late loss of life announced. The remains of sixty persons who were lost during the storm have been buried in one grave. No less than one hundred and sixty vessels, of all kinds, are reported to have been wrecked, among which the British admiral was stranded and condemned, and one English ship said to be buried in the sand.

Mr. Magenesis, the new English minister in Switzerland has arrived at Bern, and presented his credentials to the President of the Confederation. Mr. Magenesis was Chief Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

A ukase of the Emperor of Russia, dated the 19th ult., enacts, that men who may mutilate themselves to avoid military service shall, on being convicted before a tribunal, be incorporated in the companies of discipline, and that, if they are incapable of serving in such companies, they shall be sent as colonists to Siberia.

Parliament was on Tuesday further protracted by Royal commission until the 10th of January. The proceedings were of the usual formal nature, and attracted comparatively little interest. The Commons were represented by the bar of the House of Lords by two of the clerks of the Lower House, there being no member of the House of Commons present, and only two or three strangers.

The *Artemise*, French corvette, which is about to sail from Cherbourg for Tahiti, is to carry out a certain number of masons, carpenters, sailors, and other workmen, for the Marquesas Islands, where the Government intends to erect buildings destined for long-nursery for persons condemned to transportation. These works are to remain for four years certain, and the period will be received to receive a pay.

A copy of the Leipzig *Welt*, "The catalogue for the book fair of Saint Michael has just been published. It results from it, that during the short space of time which has elapsed since the fair of Easter last, not less than 3366 new books have been published in Germany, and that 1150 others are in press. More than one-half of these works relate to scientific subjects."

The sum paid into the Paris Savings Bank on Sunday and Monday by 3415 depositors, of whom 343 made deposits for the first time, was 341,854 francs. The sum drawn out was 371,974.

The first stone of a Protestant Church was laid at Turin, on the 29th, with great solemnity, in the presence of the British Ambassador, Sir R. Abercromby; the American Minister, Mr. Kinney; Count Redern, the Prussian Minister; and M. Bert, a pastor at Turin.

On the 5th ult. the Jesuits took possession of the convent of St. George, Venedig.

A workmen's lodging-house of large size has just been erected at Christiania, in Norway. Twenty-two families are already established there. This is the first instance of such an establishment having been completed on the Continent of Europe.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. B.—Look at the "finish," again, and you will perceive that the game is equally drawn if White takes the rook, since the adverse K Pawn must always cost the piece.

W. C. B.—Some correspondents have observed the same thing, and we intend submitting the point to the author.

J. S. Isle of Man.—It is impossible to solve Böhm's Problem 404 in five moves if Black takes the K Pawn, as in the solution given in a previous Number.

M. A.—The price of Mr. Bodkin's clever little work, called "A Popular Introduction to Chess," we believe, is 6s.

T. H. STOKE.—We are awaiting your solution of the problem to be submitted by you.

A. TRUE LOVER OF CHESS.—We have many complaints of the same kind; the remedy, however, rests with the public, who should refuse to encourage such absurd publications.

G. A. VETERAN.—It shall be examined again.

A. CONSTANT SCHMIDT.—You have given us next week

X. B.—Quite right. It is not pretty?

J. B.—Böhm's Problem 404, in *London Chess-Board*, is a set of the new men

for your club.

T. H. STOKE.—Ask for Böhm's "Chess-player's Companion," and Jeenisch's "An's yeo

AMATUEN," High Wycombe.—See notes above to M. A. The editor of the *Cheess-players' Chronicle* is a King William IV.

L. D.—I am sending you our Solution of No. 405 that you have lost your wager

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STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AT FALAISE.

THE INAUGURATION.

WE continue, from our Journal of last week, page 542, our account of this commemorative Statue.

The inauguration (engraved in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of last week) took place at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 26th of October. The *cortège*, arranged in the order of procession beforehand at the Palais de Justice at Falaise, first moved towards the spot appointed for the ceremony with the Sappers' band of the Garde Nationale at its head. It was composed of the Prefect, Mayor, and his two colleagues at Caen; of M. Guizot, with his grand decoration of the Legion of Honour; and the representatives of Calvados, the magistracy, advocates, members of the committee for the Monument, the College professors, followed by M. Louis Rochet, the sculptor, and M. Julien Travers, professor at the Faculty of Arts at Caen, author of the cantata set to music by M. Auber.

The *cortège* stopped at St. Trinity, an ancient church of the time of William, and decorated for the occasion. The celebrated mass was then performed (not, as has been stated, by the Bishop of Bayeux), but by Monsieur le Curé of the parish, preceded by the clergy, placed around the statue. The *façade* of the Hotel de Ville was richly ornamented with the armoury of the five departments of Normandy. The cannon thundered from the top of the ramparts, music below gave the reply, and the veil covering the statue was suddenly lowered. Then the members of the Société Neustrienne of Caen performed the music of the Song of the Normans, by MM. Travers and Auber. After the inauguration and the music came the addresses—first the Curé, followed by the Mayor and associate functionaries, and lastly M. Guizot, whose speech seemed to be ill received by some of his audience.

The various representatives and other official persons re-assembled at a banquet, at five o'clock, which was followed by a grand ball.

Scarcely any English attended; Lord Palmerston, although announced on the programme, was absent. His presence would have rendered more remarkable (if possible) the circumstance of an inauguration in France, and by France, of a statue erected to the founder and chief of the dynasty of England.

THE CASTLE OF FALAISE.

Those who have stood in the Grass-market of Edinburgh, and looked up

at the old walls which frown high above the crags, or those who have lain outstretched on some projecting rock, "midway down the cliff" at Stirling, looking out over Bannockburn, and the silver links of Forth, and far away towards the highland peak, will find themselves irresistibly carried back to Auld Reekie, or Stirling, as the case may be, when they ascend the gentle slope which leads to the donjon of Falaise. Its situation is even more picturesque than either of the Scotch strongholds we have named, and its strength was in high repute before 9-pounders were in vogue. It sustained in all fourteen sieges, from the time of William to the wars of the League, inclusive. It was stormed by Henry of Navarre (A.D. 1589). Henry in person conducted the siege, and the breach which he effected in the wall remains unimpaired till the present time. Falaise was the prison of Prince Arthur, nephew of King John; and it was of this castle that Hubert de Burgh was governor—the "good Hubert" who failed to execute on the helpless heir to the throne of England the ferocious mandate of his unscrupulous uncle. "The wall is high" are the words which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the princely boy; and the words occur forcibly enough to those who look down upon the town far beneath. The view of the summit of the keep is magnificent, and repays one even for an attack of *la maladie de mer*. You may linger here as long as it suits your humour; and a few sons will satisfy the old gentleman who acts as janitor and guide. But you must not leave without seeing the apartment in which the Conqueror is said by some to have been born. It is about eight feet square, about as many high, with an arched recess at one end, about four feet deep and six in height. Whether William was born here or in the house of his maternal grandfather, it is impossibly certain that the scenes of his birth, youth, and early manhood were intimately connected with both places, and both are on that account interesting. As you cross the castle-yard, you are warned to avoid the open mouth of a well which is said to be unfathomable. Without the least wish to disturb one article of belief in the legendary creed of Falaise, we cannot help stating our opinion that the bottom of the well, though "deeper than did ever plummet sound," has been found out, happily very long ago; but at the same time we imagine that those who made the discovery never found their way up again to describe its exact whereabouts.

THE CASTLE OF FALAISE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, AT FALAISE.





FIREWORKS ON GUY FAWKES DAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MONUMENTAL FOUNTAINS AT BARCELONA.

MUCH has been written of late upon the construction of fountains, which formed very appropriate contributions to the Crystal Palace. Neither of them will, however, detract from the interest of the accompanying design, which has lately been constructed at the Spanish fortified city and port of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. The tasteful

work was inaugurated some three months since, and is dedicated to the memory of Galceran Marquet, ancient Concelor of Barcelona, and renowned commander of the Catalan galleys, in the Mediterranean, in the beginning of the 14th century.

The fountain consists of a hewn stone basement, with four wings; from the centre of which rises a cast-iron rostral column, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter at its base, and 42 feet in height, composed of six pieces fitted into each other, and fastened by a bar which passes down the interior to the base of the foundation. On each wing is a satyr mounted on a triton, throwing forth water through his mouth and shells.

This monument was designed by the architect Don Francisco Daniel Molina, who proposed it to the municipality of Barcelona; and Don Valentín Esparrà, iron-founder and mechanist, of Barcelona, having undertaken the execution of the entire work, the statue, tritons, and other metal parts, were made on his premises under the direction of Mr. John Whytehouse, an English gentleman.

In the centre of the column is a reservoir for receiving the water, as well as the water-pipes for its distribution; and for the examination of the water-pipes an elliptical door is made both above and below the reservoir, large enough to allow a man to enter.

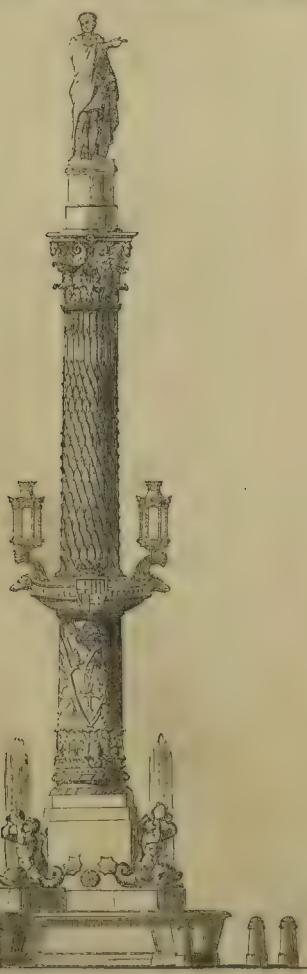
This work, the first of its kind in Spain, has given general satisfaction; and the civil, military, and civic authorities vied with each other in celebrating its consummation.

PEDESTRIANISM.—MANKS'S FEAT OF WALKING ONE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE THOUSAND CONSECUTIVE HALF-HOURS.

SOME years since, the feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours was considered next to an impossibility; but here we have to record the

wonder doubled. This has been accomplished on the Surrey Cricket-ground, Kennington Oval, by Richard Manks, whose feats of walking present instances of the capability and endurance of the human frame altogether unparalleled. Manks commenced thisfeat on Friday, the 26th of last September; but, being suddenly attacked with diarrhoea, he was compelled to give up on the Monday following, after having walked 129 miles. His surgeon ordered Manks to rest for a time to recruit his health and strength. This the pedestrian reluctantly yielded to, and for a fortnight he remained under medical treatment. On Friday the 10th October, he re-commenced his great task, starting for the first mile at four o'clock in the afternoon; on he went, full of spirit, completing his first 100 miles at 43 min. 15 sec. after five o'clock on Sunday evening, 12th Oct., his second 100 miles at 44 min. 10 sec. past seven o'clock on Tuesday, 14th Oct.; his third 100 miles on Thursday, 16th Oct., at 44 min. 45 sec. after nine o'clock P.M.; his fourth 100 miles, at 45 min. 16 sec. after 11 o'clock, P.M., Saturday, 18th Oct.; his fifth 100 miles on Monday, 20th Oct., at 44 min. 10 sec. after 1 o'clock in the morning; his sixth 100 miles on Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 47 min. 10 sec. after 3 o'clock in the morning; his seventh 100 miles on Saturday morning, 25th Oct., at 44 min. 16 sec., after 5 o'clock in the morning; his eighth 100 miles on Monday, 27th Oct., at 44 min. 16 sec., after 7 o'clock; his ninth 100 miles on Wednesday morning, the 29th Oct., at 45 min. 15 sec. after 9 o'clock; his 950th mile at 45 min. 20 sec. past 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, 30th Oct.; and finally going for his 1000th mile at half-past 11 o'clock on Friday morning, Oct. 31.

The weather was delightfully fine for the season up to Wednesday, 15th October, when it rained heavily throughout the whole of the day; after which it continued favourable up to Tuesday night, 28th October, when, at about ten o'clock, there commenced a heavy fall of rain, which continued for nearly six hours: this was very trying to the poor, worn-out pedestrian; and although so many persons were apprehensive that he would not be able to complete his task; still onward Manks went, against the most fearful odds and obstacles; although his feet were severely blistered, his limbs in great pain, and he altogether showed the frightful



MONUMENTAL FOUNTAINS RECENTLY ERECTED AT BARCELONA.



RICHARD MANKS, THE PEDESTRIAN, COMPLETING HIS THOUSANDTH MILE, ON KENNINGTON-OVAL.

effects of his incessant labour. On Wednesday the weather cleared up, yet the ground was slippery, so that, notwithstanding his treading-path was short, he would, at each separate mile walk two or three times more or less, in addition to go through, whilst his feet were covered with blisters and sores. The surgeon ordered him to be punished, which was done, and Manks's shoes were then changed and cut, to give him more ease, and to state he kept on his feet. During Wednesday night it again rained heavily, so that it was with great difficulty Manks could get over the ground. Thursday morning brought again sunshine, which enabled the physician to proceed; and the 1000th mile was gone in 40 sec., in the presence of upwards of 3000 spectators.

To perform every 100 miles, 50 hours were required, including rest, meals, change of clothing, ablation, &c. The average rate of walking (or the first 300 miles) was about 14 minutes per mile, leaving about 16 minutes only for rest, &c. The next 300 miles took 18 minutes on an average for a mile, leaving less than 14 minutes for rest, &c. For the last third 300 miles averaged 16 min. 30 sec. per mile, leaving about 12 minutes' respite between each mile; and up to 1000 miles the same time per mile was taken.

Even miles Manks walked measured 1781 yards, being 21 yards beyond the requisite distance; consequently, to complete this monstrousfeat, he went 11 miles 7 furlongs and 190 yards above the stipulated 1000 milles.

Manks's appetite remained good, and his general health excellent: ten minutes sufficed to refresh him at any one time. He partook of a hearty and other nourishing food eight or nine times in the twenty-four hours; including game, fish, meat, bread and beef, stocks, mutton and chops, &c. strong tea, tea, &c. he drank in considerable quantities. Old ale was his favourite beverage; and he took tea with brandy in it during the night.

Manks has been heard to declare that never again will he attempt such afeat. At half-past two o'clock on Friday morning, he refused to rise, cried like a child, and said to the tinker-peep, "I shall walk no more," asking, "Do you want to kill me?" But he at length was induced to persevere unto the finish.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

PRAYER **P**LOT is a general holiday in our calendar, but with many modifications from the olden state. It was first appointed in 1605, as a day of thanksgiving, when all persons were required to go to church. In Spenser's time the judges went to church in state on this day. Bishop Sanderson, in one of his sermons, says—"God grant that we nor our ever live to see November the fifth forgotten, or the solemnity of it silenced."

The sacred observance of the day has formed a feature of the revivalism which characterises the present age; thus far the solemnity may not have waned. But the secular treatment of the subject has assumed a great variety of complexions, varying almost with the year itself. Last year Guido Fawkes gave way to the Pope and an offending Cardinal, whose notoriety was in full force at the time. On Wednesday last there was no lack of observance of the anniversary, and the Pope and the Cardinal were not forgotten; but the street humour took another turn, and certain persons—no friends to the legitimate subject of the day—allowed their fancy to riot in effigies of the Emperor of Austria, Marshal Illyanau, and the Czar Nicholas; and, to complete the chapter of absurdities, a monster "Bloomer" was added to the grotesque party. Like, but like another pageant we could name, that of Guy Fawkes was, in many instances, too theatrical or stately; and they appeared to excite a good deal of curiosity among foreigners not well versed in the calendar of our Church.

The evening brought its "wont fires." Upon Tower-hill there was the customary blaze; Clapham-common had its bonfire, as well as the suburbs generally, with the usual accompaniment of fireworks.

The scene in which our artist has pictured upon the preceding page is, however, not a public observance, but a display got up to a family party, the lawn adjoining a well-appointed house, and the spectators enjoying the spectacle from the window balcony. Below, all is life with fun; the "Guy" has just been consigned to the bonfire; the boys and girls are in high glee, and the fireworks fret the dark atmosphere with their golden fire. The pastime, within proper limits, is harmless enough; though pyrotechny is as expensive a game as any we know.

By the way, a 6th of November display has of late years been made subordinate to the cause of charity, as well as more ornamental. Here is a laudable instance. On Wednesday evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the grounds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow-road, in aid of the funds of the institution. The grounds were illuminated somewhat after the fashion adopted at Vauxhall, and a band of music was engaged. In the rear of the premises was a gibbet, to which was suspended an effigy of the Pope; and around it were several barrels of tar, which at the proper time were consumed in a most formidable blaze. The exhibition was attended by a large concourse of people, and the result promised to be of considerable benefit to the funds of the charity.

REFINED SPORT AT THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB.—We take from a daily contemporary the following extraordinary account:—"The long-talked-of fight between Lord H.'s two owls, Iron Book and Young, and twelve rats, came off at midnight on the 27th of October, in the drawing-room of the Jockey Club. The bets on the side of the rats, amounting to £120, were all taken by Lord H., who backed his plumed champions. The most perfect order prevailed in the drawing-room, and the bettors were all present. The judges of the battle, whose orders were implicitly submitted to, Lord H. had on his right Mr. Mazy, the post of Marcellus, who, while the warlike preparations were going on, improved a dozen strokes inspired by the singular occasion. At about half-past 8 o'clock Victor Contrivier introduced the rats. The large cage in which they were contained was placed upon a table in the middle of the room, in order that the inmates, who had fasted for twenty-four hours, might be publicly fed. The dish chalice to sustain their strength and animate their ardour was a silver chalice of the harp and trumpet, presented by the Duke of Vendome, of Vatell, the head cook of the club. In these minutes these delicacies were disposed of, with an evident relish and appreciation which could hardly have been predicted of rats. Lord H. then ordered his falconer to bring in the owls. Iron Book and Young were born in Scotland, upon an estate of his Lordship's, where for two years they inhabited an old tower, in which they were one day surprised and captured by Wiliam Perkes, the falconer. They are owls of equal size, and are each fitted with three pairs of eyeglasses, transparent, their talons remarkable for their form, strength, and flexibility. As the clock struck two we, the signal for the combat was given. Victor Contrivier let loose the twelve rats. They had previously occupied each a separate compartment in the cage, and finding themselves on the floor of the drawing-room, while the diversion of the trifles was going on, were about to fall foul of each other, when William Perkes turned the two owls into the arena. Nothing so absurd could be imagined as the war by flying at Robert Macaire, alias the Greek, and seizing him by the feathers, pounced him as completely as a box-constructor would do a calf that was about to swallow. Young at the same time was effectually disposed of by the lucky Coquard, alias the Book-keeper. Prince Peulant alias Chausseux, Lord Alard alias Vacca, and others alias Cat Knead, fell altogether upon the poor Iron Book, and hewed him to the quick. You can easily conceive the necessity to bury the dead, but Prince Alabert unfortunately renewed his attacks upon Young's posturitis, and broke his thigh in two places. By that time Iron Book had slain Voltaire alias the Enemy of Obscurity; the brave Karapog alias the Vexer, and Darkness alias the Pusack-eater. But he had sustained the injury of a broken claw. The chances were now nearly equal. The interest of the combatants was at this moment at its height; Poulnastre, alias the Wigmund, who had hitherto covered in a corner as if ashamed of himself, suddenly rushed upon Young, threw him upon his side, and literally ate out his eyes. The owl uttered a horrible scream, but in his dying struggle tore open the bowels of Poulnastre with his beak, and the two enemies expired side by side at the same moment. Iron Book was now singly opposed to Tourlouron, alias the Brushmarker, the Magician, alias the Devil, and the Painter of the Chamber, and Prince Leveant. The latter, who had eaten his trifles before the others, was furious beyond measure. He clung to the sound leg of Iron Book, and continued to gnaw it, while the owl killed all the remaining rats. Of all the gallant combatants, Iron Book, the owl, and Prince Petal and the rat, a survivor, both mortally wounded, disabled, but still flashing sparks of fury at each other from their eyes. The judges at this stage directed that the owl should be sent to the infirmary, and the stakes are to be handed to the owner of the combatant who still lives the longer. Upon this unwise announcement, Victor Contrivier carried off Prince Poulnastre to be dressed and cured. Wiliam Perkes, the falconer, took care of Iron Book, and the two backers on either side are now awaiting with anxiety the result of the skill of the respective medical attendants of the maimed heroes."

NOLO EPISCOPARI.—From a note in "Blackstone's Commentaries," vol. I, p. 350, edit. Curteis, we learn that "it is a prevailing vulgar error, that every bishop before he accepts the bishopric which is offered him, affects a man to be his episcopari." The origin of these words and the notion I have not been able to discover; the bishops certainly give no such refusal at present, and I am inclined to think that they never did at any time in this country.—*From Notes & Queries.*

In an inquest on two young men, killed while making fireworks, Mr. Payne, the coroner, stated that the manufacture of fireworks was prohibited by law, and that, being an illegal act, any one who should be accessory to the death of another, by an explosion of the composition for making them, would be guilty of manslaughter. The Recorder had supported this view of the law. As all the persons concerned were the offenders, and in all probability the proprietor of the manufactory would not live long, the coroner suggested that the law should not be pressed to the extremity in this case.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Alboni has terminated her engagement at the Grand Opera in Paris; her destination is stated to be Italy. After her visit to her native country, it is rumoured that she will sing in English at Drury-lane theatre, under Mr. Bunn's dramatic management. Madama Telesco was to make her debut in Händel's new ballet "Vert, Vert," for Mdlle. Prior, the new danseuse, but Mdlle. Pichetti, who was to be soon produced, Händel's "Joh. Ernst," for Mdlle. Lagrave, and Bellini were to appear at the Parisian Italian Opera in "Semiramide" and "Assur;" and Mdlle. Crivelli, was to reappear in "Norma;" Beethoven's "Fidelio" being also in preparation for her. The King of Saxony has granted a full pardon to Richard Wagner, the composer who was compromised in the Dresden Insurrection of 1849, and who was a refugee at Zurich. At the request of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has given Herr Wagner a pension of £1000 per annum, to be paid monthly. Mdlle. 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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC COMMITTEE.—The members of this committee continue to hold their sittings, and examine officers of the recent Arctic expeditions. It appears that Captain Sir John Franklin, when parting with an interest in the "Enterprise" before the day of his sailing in the "Erebus" for the Arctic regions, said it would be a long time before he would return home, as it was his intention to obey the instructions he had received from the Admiralty as far as possible, but his own impression was that he would obtain a passage up Wellington Channel, and he would leave so meanly untried to effect a passage up that channel before he returned. The anxiety of the Admiralty and of Lady Franklin that the search for the missing explorers should not be discontinued, and that the services of the Arctic Committee were adapted from the best of motives, as in the event of the vessel's having been wrecked the most probable place to find any of the survivors would have been in that direction. It having now been ascertained, as the result of the recent expeditions of Captain Austin and Captain Penny, that the "Erebus" and "Terror" have not been wrecked in the direction of Melville Island, the exertion of the officers and men of future expeditions will be to effect a passage up Wellington Channel, or the only direction in which it can now be expected to find or ascertain the fate of the missing explorers.

VISITORS TO WOODBURY.—The following is a return of the number of English and foreigners who visited this dockyard during the un-denumerated months of 1851, viz.—English, in May, 2415; in June, 6147; in July, 17,049; in August, 54,443; in September, 60,939; and in October, 24,622; making a total of 155,665 in these six months. Foreigners, in May, 199; in June, 885; in July, 2231; in August, 2414; in September, 3133; and in October, 894; making a total of 9756; and the grand total, including English and foreigners, 165,429. The number of visitors to this dockyard in the months of May, 1850, was 15,200; in June, 27,000; in July, 18,272; in August, 20,267; in September, 15,200; in October, 15,200; making a total of 95,611. English, in a making a total in three months of 5831, the total of the same months in 1851 being 25,611. The number of foreigners in May, 1850, who visited the dockyard was 23; in June, 27; and in July, 41; making a total of 91, the total number in the same months of 1851 being 335.

THE BREVIET.—It was believed to be in contemplation to postpone the brevet until May next; but it is now understood it has been decided to publish it in the October next. It is confidently expected that it will embrace the following:—Lieut.-General Lord Charles S. Manners to be General; Major-General Atkinson to be Lieutenant-General; Major-General Sir George Grey to be General; and the Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, and Captains of 1840 will each advance a step. It is hoped the services of the present military secretary at head-quarters will not be lost to the army by his promotion. The Duke of Cambridge obtains the command of the cavalry in England.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Sir Henry J. Leake, R.N., was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

A good-service pension of 25s. per diem is at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by the death of Lieut.-General Arthur Loyd.

Major-General D'Aguilar assumed the command of Portsmouth garrison and the south-western district during the absence on leave of Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, on Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

O: Monday, which was the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Court of Queen's Bench granted, on the application of Sir F. Theesiger, a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be laid against James Steel, the printer and sole proprietor of the "Carlist Journal," for a libel published on the 15th of August last, on the Earl of Lonsdale, arising out of circumstances connected with the management of the Whitehaven union workhouse; the imputations in the article were denied out by Lord Lonsdale.

In the County of York's Bench on Tuesday, Sir F. Theesiger obtained a rule nisi on Messrs. H. and T. P. Parker, the publishers of a pamphlet entitled "Letters on the Present Position of the Catholics in England," addressed to the Brothers of the Oratory; by Dr. Newman; Letter V.—to show cause why a criminal information should not be laid against them for a libel on Dr. Achilli, the minister and preacher of the Italian Protestant Chapel, near Broad-street, Golden-square. Dr. Achilli, in his affidavit, denied the accusation reflecting on his character in the pamphlet; the responsibility of which, Sir F. Theesiger stated, it had been in vain tried to fasten on Dr. Newman, in order that the legal proceedings might not have been taken against him.

Messrs. Ingham, Wilkinson, Meller, Warren, Paschley, Branson, Horne, Hill, and Mr. Monckton-Hastings, took their seats within the bar of the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, as new Queen's Counsel.

In the Court of Exchequer, sittings at Nisi Prius, before Baron Martin, in an action for debt, the new law, admitting parties in a suit to give evidence, was for the first time acted upon; and the plaintiff and defendant were both examined.

At the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, the choice of a-sureties under the fast against the Newport Old Bank (Monmouthshire) took place, and debts to the amount of £61,000 were proved.

At the request of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Lieutenant, the members of Middlesex will meet on the 17th inst. at the Sessions-house, to carry out the 2nd & 14 Victoria, c. 55, authorizing the Justices to alter or amend the several sessions divisions of County of Middlesex, many of which, from their extent, are not only inconvenient to the public, but to the local magistrates who attend them.

On Monday, before the Master in Chancery, Sir William Horne, an application was made on behalf of Mr. W. H. Besley, to have his name struck off the list of contributors, in pursuance of an order of Lord Chancellor Truro. Mr. Besley had been a profligate commissioner of the Direct Exeter and Plymstock Roads, and had acted and attended several meetings in that capacity. The case presented a very difficult one for the commissioners and their companies. Originally, Sir W. Horne placed Mr. Besley on the fast as liable; but, upon appeal to Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Mr. Besley's name was removed from it. The case was then taken before the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham, who directed Mr. Besley's name to be put on again. Ultimately the whole case was referred before Lord Chancellor Truro, who decided that Mr. Besley's name should be struck off. His Honour Sir W. Horne, in striking the name, expressed his regret at the present anomalous state of the law. To its uncertainty was to be attributed, in a great degree, all the litigation that was going on in analogous matters.

MR. RAMSAY OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.—On Wednesday the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramsay, the judge of a Liverpool County Court, commenced at the court-house, Preston, before the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle (the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Sir (the Attorney-General of the Duchy), sitting as assessor. Mr. Danvers (the Clerk of the Duchy) was also in attendance. A considerable number of gentlemen from Liverpool were present, and great interest was manifested in the inquiry. Mr. Monk and Mr. Danvers, the assessors, appeared in support of the accused. Mr. Monckton-Hastings, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Ovens, and Mr. Thorburn attended on behalf of Mr. Ramsay. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Danvers reading the memorial presented by the inhabitants of Liverpool, signed by upwards of 2000 persons. It complained generally of the conduct of Mr. Ramsay, and, after detailing several instances of misconduct, prayed for the removal of the gentleman from his office. Mr. Monk then opened the case of the promoters of the inquiry, going into the conduct of the county court, and particularly of the assessor, and particularly in the matter of the Messrs. Whitley, of the "Liverpool Journal," which was recently before the public. On Thursday Mr. Monk concluded his address. The learned counsel then called witnesses, whose evidence was chiefly directed to prove the accuracy of the report recently given of Mr. Ramsay's conduct and proceedings. Mr. Monk, in commenting upon this evidence, said it completely proved that the whole conduct of Mr. Ramsay exhibited such aibility as was calculated as to render him unfit to sit on the bench, as well as other by memorials. The object of the present inquiry, the party of the subject were deeply involved in this inquiry, and liberty would exist only in name if the proceedings of Mr. Ramsay could be tolerated. The inquiry is likely to be a protracted one.

FINE ARTS IN HOLLAND.—The King of Holland has just issued a decree dissolving the Royal Netherlands Institute of Sciences, Letters, and Fine Arts, from the 1st of December next, in accordance with the petition lately addressed to His Majesty to that effect by that body. From the 1st of January, 1852, the institute will be replaced by a Royal Academy, which will specially devote itself to exact and natural sciences; this body will receive from the state an annual grant of 6000 florins (£12,000). It will be composed of 26 ordinary, 22 extraordinary, and 100 honorary members; there will be also 15 foreign members, and an unlimited number of correspondents. The members of the institute will be appointed are M.M. F. Arago, Boscovich, H. K. W. Boryanus, R. Brown, M. Dumas, Baron d'Espine, M. Faraday, C. G. Gauss, Thomas Horsfield, Baron Alexander de Humboldt, Baron A. de Liebig, Lindenau, H. de Mohl, J. J. d'Omilia, E. Owen, A. Quetelet, Kamon de la Sagra, E. Tielemann, and the Duke d'Ursel.

Mr. Godard made an ascent in his balloon "Aigle," from the Hippodrome, on Sunday, having with him in the car his brother and three amateurs. Soon after ascending, he saw a shooting star, and proceeded to descend at the rate of more than sixteen miles an hour. He descended so high that Mr. Godard feared if he descended in the plain his passengers would be thrown out, and therefore resolved to come down in the forest, so that he and his companions might have the advantage of the branches of the trees. He did this successfully, and by the branches they reached the ground safely. The balloon was secured to the trees until assistance could be procured to remove it.

The following extraordinary statement relative to the immigration into Canada appears in the "New York Tribune":—Complaints are loudly made by the Canadian government of desertion of emigrants, and of their leaving Canada by Irish and Scotch landholders. Estates in South Uist and Barra, in the Highlands of Scotland, more than 1100 desolate tenants and cotters have been sent off under the most deplorable temptations, they being assured that they would be taken care of immediately on their arrival at Quebec by the emigrant agent, receive a free passage to Upper Canada, where they would be provided with work by the Government agents, and receive grants of land on certain imaginary conditions. 71 of the last cargo of 450 have signed a statement that some of them fled to the mountains when an attempt was made to force them to emigrate."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The list of racing fixtures is getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," and in ten days more will be finished. The meetings to come off are—Shrewsbury, on the 28th; Chester, on the 29th; and on Wednesday, with a little "gash" in the way of crossings; Liverpool, on the 30th; and Friday, the first day of November, when he would return home, as it was his intention to obey the instructions he had received from the Admiralty as far as possible, but his own impression was that he would obtain a passage up Wellington Channel, and he would leave so meanly untried to effect a passage up that channel before he returned. The anxiety of the Admiralty and of Lady Franklin that the search for the missing explorers should not be discontinued, and that the services of the Arctic Committee were adapted from the best of motives, as in the event of the vessel's having been

wrecked the most probable place to find any of the survivors would have been in that direction. It having now been ascertained, as the result of the recent expeditions of Captain Austin and Captain Penny, that the "Erebus" and "Terror" have not been wrecked in the direction of Melville Island, the exertion of the officers and men of future expeditions will be to effect a passage up Wellington Channel, or the only direction in which it can now be expected to find or ascertain the fate of the missing explorers.

SHREWSBURY AND WORCESTER.—On Tuesday, the 1st of November, Sir J. Hawley has announced his intention to retire from the turf; his horses in training come to the hammer on the 17th inst.

TUESDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted at the following prices:—

WORCESTER STEEPLECHASE.	
6 to 1 agst. <i>Young's</i> (n)	6 to 1 agst. <i>Rat-trap</i>
6 to 1 — <i>Hann</i> (n)	6 to 1 — <i>St. Heller</i>
CHESTER'S CHASE.	
10 to 15 agst. <i>High Sheriff</i> (t)	10 to 15 agst. <i>Navy</i> (t)
100 to 1 — <i>Glovershouse</i>	100 to 1 — <i>Chief Baron Nicholson</i> (t)
200 to 1 — <i>Aug'r</i> (n)	50 to 1 agst. <i>Marshall</i> co. (lasc.)

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Owing to the time necessarily occupied in settling, speculation was limited and unimportant, affording only the following brief quotations:—

YESTERDAY AUTUMN HANDICAP.	
9 to 2 agst. <i>Ishia</i>	10 to 1 agst. <i>Alp</i> (t)
6 to 1 — <i>Don Pedro</i>	10 to 1 — <i>Little George</i> (t)
22 to 1 agst. <i>Angus</i>	20 to 1 agst. <i>Little Harry</i> (t)
2 to 1 — <i>Kington</i>	100 to 15 — <i>Blackstone</i> (t)

Sir J. Hawley has announced his intention to retire from the turf; his horses in training come to the hammer on the 17th inst.

TUESDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted at the following prices:—

WORCESTER STEEPLECHASE.	
7 to 2 agst. <i>The Young</i> (n)	5 to 2 agst. <i>Rat-trap</i>
6 to 1 — <i>Hann</i> (n)	6 to 1 — <i>St. Heller</i>
CHESTER'S CHASE.	
100 to 15 agst. <i>High Sheriff</i> (t)	100 to 15 agst. <i>Navy</i> (t)
100 to 1 — <i>Glovershouse</i>	20 to 1 agst. <i>Womersley</i>
200 to 1 — <i>Aug'r</i> (n)	50 to 1 agst. <i>Marshall</i> co. (lasc.)

EPSOM RACES.

The Annual Autumn Meeting came off on Tuesday, but owing to the inclement state of the weather there were not above a dozen gentlemen present, and only a few sat on the ring. The grand stand was more thinly attended than we recollect on any former occasion. The field for the principal events were large, and speculation moderately brisk; it commenced with—

BIRMINGHAM STAKES.	
5 to 8 agst. <i>1000</i> each.	5 to 8 agst. <i>1000</i> each.
1. Mr. Massingham's <i>Kata</i> (J. Osborne).	2. Mr. J. Osborne's <i>Archanythes</i> (J. Osborne).
2. Mr. J. Osborne's <i>Archanythes</i> (J. Osborne).	3. Mr. J. Osborne's <i>Archanythes</i> (J. Osborne).
4. Mr. J. Osborne's <i>Archanythes</i> (J. Osborne).	5. Mr. J. Osborne's <i>Archanythes</i> (J. Osborne).

SELLING STAKES of 3 sova each, with 55 added.—Mr. Magens's *Deceitful* (Wells), 1. Mr. W. F. Ryd, Madame Wharton (Love), 2. BENTINCK PLATE of 100 sovs.—Mr. Russell's *Impeccable* (Preece), 1. Mr. Beeton no. Miss Flyaway (Wells), 2.

Two-THOUSAND-STAKES of 5 sova each, with 25 added.—Mr. Armstrong's *Sibra* (Charlton), 1. Mr. Winc's *Herschel* (Freen), 2.

EPSOM STEEPLECHASES.

These events came off on Wednesday, but, like the racing of the previous day, drew not a thin company. The sport was not of a character to require more than a short return.

The WALTON FREE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 5 sova each, with 50 added.—Mr. B. Laud's The General (Owner), 1. Mr. C. Higgins's Forest Lad (C. Planer), 2.

FREE HANDICAP HORSE RACE of 5 sova each, with 50 added.—Mr. C. Higgins's Maria Monk (Planer), 1. Mr. James's Maliborne (Horsey), 2.

THE SCRAMBLE STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sova each.—Mr. Marson's Gunwario (Archur), 1. Mr. Beaman's Link-boy (Hui), 2.

THE EPSOM AUTUMN STEEPLECHASE.—Mr. Carew's The British Yeoman (Oliver), 1. Mr. Anson's Spring Buck (Jones), 2.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

[GRATIS.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AWARDS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

The outcry, both on the part of the Exhibitors and the public, against the awards of the juries continues unabated: it may be said to be universal. By one consent it seems to be agreed that, as respects the only authentic and useful result for future reference or guidance of which such a congress of intelligence was susceptible, the Great Exhibition of 1851 has been a nonentity, and all owing to the inefficient manner in which those intrusted with the responsible duty of deciding upon the merits of competitors got through—we will not say performed—their task. In ridicule and disappointment, and angry contention and bickering and ill-feeling, therefore, ends the great enterprise which, two years ago, was so well begun.

Meanwhile, the Commissioners, Executive Committee, and others—too glad to get the thing over anywhere, and too agreeably occupied in counting up their gains and complimenting one another, not only with "honourable mention," but slices of "solid pudding"—turn a deaf ear to all rebuke, all appeals for a revision of particular awards; and, when their prize medal is indignantly refused, compunctiously pocket it. In this, perhaps, they are wise, for the matter is past remedy at their hands.

But with the journalist the case is different; indeed it becomes with him a duty the more paramount, and in itself the more interesting, to correct the errors and supply the deficiencies of others, in respect to acknowledged or ascertainable results. It becomes his duty, also, to investigate the causes of a failure which has led to so much disappointment, in order that upon any future occasion this important feature, inherent in Industrial Expositions, may be more efficiently provided for.

The grand secret of all the blundering appears to be reducible to this—that the juries, severally, did not know what they were about, and that they were regulated in their proceedings by "instructions," framed by the Council of Chairmen, which nobody could possibly understand, being probably studiously framed in such ambiguous terms as to leave them open to the widest latitude of discretionary interpretation. So much for the principles upon which prizes were to be awarded. In practice, the several juries were absurdly hampered by being lumped into groups, composed of juries upon other distinct branches of art or industry; the consequence of which was that an award upon a pianoforte, or an ingenious piece of horological mechanism, after receiving the fiat of the musical or horological jury, or sub-jury, respectively, had to run the gauntlet through a miscellaneous "group" of juries, representing railway carriages, naval architecture, manufacturing machines, civil engineering, and architectural contrivances, agricultural machines and implements, surgical instruments, &c.; and *so vice versa* with awards upon any article in any one of those departments which had to receive the assent of the musical instruments and clock machinery juries before they became final.

The award of the Council Medal was subject to the ordeal of a third and a still more mixed tribunal, namely, "the Council of Chairmen," n

consisting of the chairmen of the thirty juries. And as these awards were to be given for excellence in the highest degree, in products of all kinds, upon the representations of the respective juries, it followed that justly to award these distinctions preconceived the idea that all the chairmen of the thirty juries were men of such high and universal attainment that every branch of production, natural and industrial, in its most perfect manifestations, was familiar to them. This is an amount of attainment, a grasp of mind, and an infallibility of judgment which the jurors of several classes, and the candidates whose interests were in their hands, seem not disposed to admit. The case of Messrs. Broadwood, the pianoforte-makers, has already led to a protest, which we printed a fortnight ago, wherein the subscribing jurors, Sir H. Bishop, Dr. Schafhautz, the Chevalier Neukomm, Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Cipriani Potter, and Sir G. Smart, aver that:

In this case, a decision which was arrived at after due deliberation by the Jury Class X., specially qualified and selected in consequence of technical knowledge of the object, was submitted to its judgment, and which received subsequent confirmation from the group of associated juries, has been set aside by a body of gentlemen, who distinguished as they are for their general attainments, may have no special and technical knowledge of pianofortes and pianoforte-making, nor have they, in their capacity of chairmen (except the chairman of Class 10a, whose opinion and statements ought to have had due weight), even inspected or been called upon to become acquainted with, the instruments upon which the award which they rejected was made.

But the injustice in the pianoforte award has not been confined to Messrs. Broadwood, though in the other case the "group" and not the Council of Chairmen appear to be in fault. Messrs. Collards were also awarded a council medal by the musical instruments jury, in common with Messrs. Erard, and Messrs. Broadwood; but of these three the "group" jury, who—lost amidst railway carriages, machinery for direct use, architectural contrivances, surgical instruments, &c.—knew nothing of pianoforte mechanism, knocked off one, and the Council of Chairmen knocked off another, so that, of three recommended to equal honour, Messrs. Erard were left "alone in their glory."

In respect to the awards in another branch of the same group (that Scientifico Industrialis), Mr. Fritchard has published the following protest, addressed to the "Late Council of Chairmen at the Great Exhibition":—

Gentlemen.—I beg to bring before your notice, and through you before that of the public, the following statement of facts, which may be substantiated by a reference to documents heretofore to be published:—

A Jury, comprising among them some of the most illustrious philosophers in Europe, such as Sir John Herschel and Sir David Brewster, associated, moreover, with other men of great eminence and undoubted competence, such as Mr. Glashiee (of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich), Mr. Mathieu of the Paris Observatory, Professor Miller (of Cambridge), and others, reported to you, that this unanimous decision, that the astronomical instruments exhibited by Messrs. Trroughton and Simms merited the highest award it was in their power to confer.

This unanimous decision of these most eminent men—in a matter, be it observed, whereof they, beyond almost all other men, were most competent to decide—you might fit to set at nought.

Thereupon followed an expostion from the reporter of the jury, sanctioned by Sir George Stokes and Sir David Brewster, wherein they asserted and told you that "M. Simms's exhibition of astronomical instruments is not only the finest in the Exhibition, but there are more important inventions in their construction than in all the other exhibited astronomical instruments put together." Till you refused to award the council medal, though in at least two other instances you did award it for astronomical apparatus. That is to say, you, who, whatever may be your eminence in other respects, are no astronomers, set aside the verdict of a Herschel and other eminent astronomers in the matter of astronomical instruments.

In the estimation of those who are competent to judge of the reality of invention and admiring ascention displayed by Mr. Simms, you have done him no real injury; but, through your verdict, you have substantially injured him in the eyes of that far greater multitude, who, though quite competent to purchase, are not able fully to appreciate the real merit of astronomical instruments.

I believe I am not altogether without some claim upon your attention—firstly, because every man has a natural right, and in this free country a natural tendency, to express his disapprobation of injustice; and secondly, because, perhaps, the most important of these beautiful instruments was, to my great inconvenience, removed from my observatory, for the purpose of the Exhibition.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

CHARLES FITCHARD, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.A., &c.

Still in the same group we find the Horological Jury not going exactly like clockwork. We will not go into the wrongs of the various repudiators of proffered medals and honourable mentions; we will confine ourselves to quoting one passage from a report of a committee of watch clock, and chronometer makers, at a meeting held some days ago, which impinges something more than error of judgment in the proceedings of the Council of Chairmen:—

The committee had received additional communications from members of the Jury and others, which proved to their minds, beyond the possibility of even a shadow of doubt, that the jury had actually usurped by one of their body and such evidence had been given to the committee as convinced them that the juror who made the award had actually superintended the construction of the instrument for which he had given the council medal. The secretary then read a letter from Sir John Herschel, in which that honourable baronet stated that he did not consider himself in any way responsible for the horological award. Also, a letter from Professor Potter, another of the jurors, stating that the proceedings on which the horological award had been given were quite irregular.

Now, it happens that, in respect of this very Class X., council medals have been more lavishly dispensed of than in any other; amounting, as they do, in all, to 43 out of the 170—more than a quarter of the whole; and amongst other matters which are rewarded with this high distinction, we find such entries as the following:—Count E. Dunin, "For the extraordinary application of mechanism to his expanding figure of a man" (many of our readers recollect this huge toy, which was a laughing-stock to all beholders, being positively useless, except as a tailor's "dummy"). Of contributions from France and Algiers, one has a council medal "for good telescopes, the object glass being of rock crystal;" another, "for the goodness of the work of his theodolites and divided metre;" a third, "for a platinum alembic, to hold 250 pints, all in one piece, without solder, seam, &c.;" a fourth, "for his application of the pneumatic lever to a church organ;" a fifth, "for a clock with a continuous motion, for driving telescopes, and for his collection of turret clocks—displaying great fertility of invention;" a worthy Dutchman has a council medal in the same class "for the excellence of the magnets shown by him." Several have first-class awards for Talbotypes, photographs, &c., but there is not a single council medal awarded for a chronometer, an important branch of mechanism, in which it is well known English makers have long been held unrivalled throughout the world.

It is not in reason—it is not in dullness, to attribute all this to stupidity. We are afraid that the imputation of unfair dealing boldly aversed by the committee of watchmakers is but too well founded, as characterising not only the award in question, but many others which seem so palpably at variance with the real merits of the case. We all know how a great majority of members of committees, and other



WOOD CARVING.—STUDIO OF MESSRS. COOKES, WARWICK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

deliberative bodies, having no very strong convictions of their own, are apt to be swayed and influenced by the busy few who make a trade of their little brief authority; and we can easily understand how the machinery of a *clique* acting first in the juries, then amongst the "groups," and, lastly, upon the Council of Chairmen, should have eventuated in a systematic jobbing in awards intended as honourable distinctions, but which, under the circumstances, must be considered utterly valueless in any other light than as the granddowm of a "puff." And in the pursuit of this one common object, no sense of shame or delicacy restrained the zeal of the members of the *clique*, whenever an opportunity offered of carrying their point. To recur to the pianoforte case, we have reason to believe that to the accidental absence of Lord Canning from the Council of Chairmen, which placed a distinguished foreigner in the chair, we have to attribute the refusal of the council medal to Messrs. Broadwood, and its being granted to M. Erard; both having been recommended for that honour by the "court below." There is something very significant, as bearing upon this point, in a passage in Lord Canning's address, wherein, after explaining (?) the intended object of the distinction (without a difference) between the prize medal and the council medal, as defined by the Council of Chairmen, and approved by the Commissioners, he says—"Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the foreign jurors. Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the National Exhibitions on the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors."

No doubt about it. The foreign competitors "meant business," and the foreign jurors entered into their views; not intentionally in an unfair spirit perhaps, but still in a spirit of rivalry, as between producers of different nations. And, unfortunately, the arrangements of the juries already commented upon, and the reasons given for those arrangements, foretell, if not courted, this sort of feeling. Again, quoting Lord Canning's address, we find that it thus explains the object of subjecting decisions of particular juries to revision in groups—"The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of being unrepresented in any particular jury."

Before we read this we had always considered that the "interests" of industry were common; at least, we fancied that it was in this spirit that the late great international gathering was projected. And, whatever may be the case of a certain class of "interests" which are not always held subservient to truth, we had always considered, and would still maintain, that the language of science is a common tongue, the achievements of industry, the revelations of discovery, patent to all, appreciable by all having comprehension for such matters; and with these convictions, therefore, we hold that to subject the awards of particular juries to revision by groups of juries, the members of which must be more or less unacquainted with the scientific and technical questions involved, was unwise in itself, and rendered still more repugnant to the feelings of the jurors themselves by the explanation about "interests" volunteered by the noble President of the Council of Chairmen. As to the Council of Chairmen itself—that was as much more ridiculous a contrivance than the group scheme, as 30 is to 6 or 4.

In the present article we have pursued—and, as we think, pursued to the end—the obvious errors of contrivance involved in the whole scheme of juries, groups of juries, and council of chairmen, as distinct jurisdictions; we have also pointed out some errors of detail, and some particular cases of grievance immediately deducible from these prime vices in the organisation of the constituted authorities. In our next we shall proceed to examine some of the awards affecting important branches of production, in which we consider that the general interests of science and sound commercial policy have been sacrificed to chance, caprice, or adverse influences. We have no prediction for the task we have thus entered upon; we undertake it from a sense of duty in a cause which we have already laboured not unworthily, we trust, to promote, and in the hope of doing justice to the public interests and to private desert, before the only tribunal which now remains available for the purpose—namely, that of public opinion.

WOOD CARVING.

AMONGST the decorative arts, Wood Carving has a distinct and legitimate position, and, confined within due limits, is always effective. Nevertheless, its province is a restricted one; it should be viewed purely as an appliance for the ornamentation of the material when applied to a useful purpose, and not as a work of art per se. Another restriction should be put upon the fancy of the operator; namely, that the object decorated be one proper for decoration, that it be decorated with appropriate devices, and that the devices be not in excess as to character, nor in dimensions, so as to risk being injured themselves, or inconveniencing those who are to use the articles to which they are applied. All attempts to confound wood carving with sculpture we utterly denounce; and for the simple reason, that the material is not worthy of a work of the highest art, and that its colour is more inappropriate to represent the human frame than white marble; whilst it is also less susceptible of fashioning into the round and smooth surfaces than that material. Let any one doubt this assertion, and then call to mind that most objectionable representation of the Crucifixion which occupied a prominent place in the Fine Art Court, or the figure-head of her Majesty close at hand, or the figures (and especially the faces) in that very magnificent production the Kenilworth buffet, or the human lineaments in any other work of wood carving in the Exhibition, and compare their relative truthfulness of effect as to contour and colour with that of other objects, such as flowers, foliage, and fancy devices and they will at once admit the force of the principle that we now contend for.

The two principal contributors in this department are W. G. Rogers, of Carlisle-street, Soho; and T. Wallis, of Louth: and their works, which were placed in juxtaposition on the same wall, have been daily visited by crowds of eager gazers, who warmly contested their respective merits. Until the appearance of Mr. Wallis in the field, Mr. Rogers had enjoyed the reputation of being not only first, but almost without a rival, in this interesting branch of art; and, although the Lincolnshire carver now certainly treads pretty closely upon his heels, we must, after a very careful examination of their respective performances, still give the metropolitan artist the preference. We do so in consideration of the greater number and variety of the works exhibited by him, and of the greater success which he has achieved in the application of the art to legitimate decorative purposes. In this he seems to have studied the examples of Gibbons, by far the greatest carver of wood that ever existed, and who, whilst he possessed a wonderful fertility of fancy and facility of execution, knew exactly where to apply them with advantage and propriety. It would be impossible to enumerate all the little beauties of device lavished by Mr. Rogers in the various works—sixty-one in number—which he exhibited: we must restrict our attention to one or two of the larger ones, in the production of which he appears to have taxed his resources to the utmost. No. 61 is a Royal trophy, carved in lime tree, upon a gold frame, 5 feet by 4 feet, and projecting 1 foot 2 inches. It is intended to represent the Crown as the chief power, the source of all titles and dignities—the patron and promoter of the arts and sciences, field sports, &c. The centre group is composed of musical instruments, scrolls, books, palettes, pencils, coronets, sceptres, chains, swords, and other insignia, bound together by a rich diaper of Spanish point lace, which stands out in remarkably bold relief. In the lower part are medallions portraits, including those of the Queen, Louis Philippe, &c. Around the whole is a border, composed of groups of animals, flowers, fish, and shells. No. 2, a trophy emblematical of "Folly," is also worthy of distinct notice, introducing a skull crowned with a garland of oak leaves, a group of musical instruments, the wings of Time, &c. No. 2 is a large mirror frame, 11 feet high by 9 wide, composed of English flowers and fruits, with various insects revelling amongst them in the style of Gibbons, but including many flowers never introduced by him in his works. The carved box-wood cradle, by the same artist, exhibited by

her Majesty, must not be passed unnoticed, although we by no means participate in the wild admiration which it has excited amongst the numberless mothers and daughters of England, who have gazed enviously at it. The shape itself is not elegant, being heavy, and more like a sarcophagus than a cradle; and the decoration, though doubtless appropriate as symbolising the union of the Royal house of England with that of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is neither picturesque nor interesting in a general point of view, whilst the execution, though exquisitely neat, is perhaps a *tant soit peu* tame.

Mr. Wallis has some wonderful productions, though, as already observed, fewer in number and less varied in character. He has worked, perhaps, with more the spirit of an artist than Mr. Rogers, and has aimed almost exclusively at the accurate embodiment of beautiful objects of nature—such as birds, foliage, flowers, insects, &c., but without regard to conventionalities of forms or adjunct. Nothing can equal the downy softness of his dead game, producing, but for the colour, the effect of perfect illusion; nothing can be more exquisite than the delicate articulation of his foliage, copied, as he states, from nature: not even Mr. Rogers can surpass him in the delicacy of handling which he has displayed in the production of the minutest objects, and in the boldest efforts of under-cutting; but his works are more to be admired for their individual beauties than for their applicability to decorative purposes. Mr. Wallis's principal effort is a group of flowers, &c., emblematic of spring, carved in a solid piece of lime tree, about 2 or 2½ feet high, by 1½ wide, and projecting eight or ten inches. Spring is allegorically represented by the grape buds and apple blossoms; and in this space we have no less than 1060 buds and 47 varieties. Here we see the blue-cap titmouse picking insects out of an apple blossom; there another taking food to its young, which are partially concealed in their nest; a third, caterpillars dragging their slow length along. A shepherd's crook and lamb's head are added, symbolic of the season. The whole of this work has been copied from nature, and executed expressly for the Great Exhibition.

Amongst the other contributions in this line on the British side of the Building we find several who deal in small concots, more or less creditable in execution, but with little of a useful character, even as matters of decoration, to recommend them. Richard Fuller, a self-taught artist, of Farnham, has a village merry-making, somewhat roughly handled. G. Cook has a piece of carving in lime tree, "Virtue surmounts all obstacles;" another of Alexander attacking the Persians, and another of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo, the last two after engravings which may be bought for a few shillings, and which are much more effective than these labour copies. Perry of Taunton, another self-taught artist, who states that he did a great part of the carving in the Royal cradle, has a small vase carved out of a solid piece of boxwood, embellished with various allegorical devices, in diminutive size, illustrative of the Great Exhibition; but here, again, is labour comparatively thrown away, by reason of the nature of the material. Mr. Field exhibits a specimen of wood-carving of about the middle of last century, by Demontreuil—a childish composition, with bird's nest, &c. Arthur Harvey, of Penzance, has several small subjects in boxwood, as the "Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great," the "Ladock," a wild sport of the East, "Attack of the Lion," which are executed in a hard manner. R. Pullen, of Farnham, has also some *vasa de pera* attempted in the same material with moderate success. J. Gordon, of Bristol, has several subjects, including a "Vase from the Antique," and a "Belzarius," in boxwood, the last named executed with real finish and delicacy.

From Ireland we have several productions in carved furniture, and ornamental works, executed in Irish bog wood, and exhibited by Mr. Jones of Dublin, the execution of which, barring a little crudeness, is generally creditable. Some of these we have engraved.

From Scotland we have very little in this line. We remarked, however, in the Fine Art Court, a pier-table and mirror in carved wood, "with a design representing the seasons, Peace, War, Commerce, Navigation, Science, Art, and the progress of civilisation," wrought in a wood of a very coarse grain, in a barbarous clumsy style. Jersey sends an oak sideboard, with a representation of King John signing Magna Charta in figures nearly two feet high—rather stiff in character, but not badly executed. Mixed up with this class of ware is a "God save the Queen" in wood letters, by Mr. Thompson—all, doubtless, cut out of his own hand! In short, there is no end to the ingenuity of the whittlers of wood, as Brother Jonathan would call them.

In the above observations upon wood carving, we have considered it in the light of an art, entitled to rank, according to its degree, with the other "arts of design." Of late years, however, the manufacturing spirit of the age has prompted several very ingenious individuals to attempt wood carving by machinery, and, what is worse still, imitations of wood carving in various materials, as leather, *papier maché*, *carton-pierre*, gutta percha, &c. One word might serve to denounce our wrath against these presentations; they are impostors. They pretend to be what they are not; they look something like the real thing at a distance, and mock our credulity. When we come to examine them close, we find them wanting in all that sharpness and flow of outline, all that variety of conceit in repetitions of similar objects, which distinguish the hand of the inventor and producer, and the labour which is loved for itself. For vulgar, clumsy-sighted people, these imitative works of art may do very well as make-believes; and all the punishment we might wish them for their bad taste would be, that they may never have anything better to look at, nor the capacity to appreciate anything better—but that, as by such exhibitions they inflict a positiveness and eyesore upon those who have occasion to come near them in their villas *ordées* and Cockney *boudoirs*, they are entitled to some signal penalty for the sake of public justice and public example. Whilst, however, the commonwealth of taste are devising the proper mode of punishment, we must only hope that no squeamish delicacy will prevent individuals from pointing "the slow unerring finger of scorn" at all such efforts of spurious adornment, whenever they are thrust in their way, just as they would denounce a mosaic chain, a paste diamond pin, or a pinchbeck bracelet, which was attempted to be palmed upon them as real jewellery. Independently of this falsity in appearance, which applies to all the above "manufactured products," there is about gutta percha, *papier maché*, &c., another falsity much more to be deprecated in an utilitarian point of view: "breach of promise" of service; as any man may find out to his cost who subjects them to ordinary wear and tear for a twelvemonth. We have met with these castings in paper and gutta percha on sea and land, in steam-boat and tavern parlour, and we have scarcely ever met an instance where some member of the family group had not been torn or shaken from his allegiance by the force of circumstances.

With respect to the applications of carving, as decorations of articles of furniture, we have already spoken in the case of several examples, both of British and foreign make, which we have illustrated from time to time. It may be proper, however, to add a few general observations upon this branch of the subject.

The exhibiting artists, both British and foreign, with few exceptions, show great skill of handicraft, great inventiveness, and a determination to spare neither labour nor expense in the production of works which they fondly consider will be admired for the amount of decoration lavished upon them. In simulating at striking effects, however, they have very often gone into an undue excess of ornamentation; and, in not a few instances, in the choice of decorative devices, have lost sight of what would be appropriate in that light. Accordingly, we have high art—or what assumes to be such—playing second fiddle to the cabinet-maker; and poetry—poetry run mad sometimes—decorating the footboard of a bedstead, the legs and back of a sideboard, the various limbs of an arm-chair, &c.; the conformableness of which to their several useful purposes is absolutely impaired by the obtrusiveness of these devices, which break that smoothness of outline so essential to comfort in contact, and to pleasurable contemplation in the mind's eye. All this is wrong. The decoration of the material of a work of utility should be a secondary consideration—beauty and convenience of form the primary; above all, lightness of appearance, combined with actual strength of structure, which can never exist in perfection, when a single square inch of wood projects beyond the necessary sweep of the outline, however highly and ingeniously it may be carved. Our upholsterers would do well to consult the exquisite models of carved furniture from India and China, in which the true principle is adhered to—where all is elaborate in beauty, but elaboration within the limits prescribed by utility; and, above all, where the decoration, instead of constantly worrying one with novel and extravagant conceits, is purely conventional—rich and satisfactory in the forms, without taxing the observer to inquire into its story or intentions.

Passing from these remarks, we now proceed to notice the names of a few of the principal foreign contributors of carved furniture. France is represented by a numerous array in this line, amongst whom we must notice Jeanselme upon the score of general propensity: more ambitious are Fourdinnes, whose elaborately constructed buffet stands in the entrance to the Gobelins room, Barbedienne (who gets a council medal for a sideboard), and Lienard, who had a panel of sporting subjects in pear-wood and an ebony cabinet in the Main Ave-

nue. From Belgium we have but a limited contribution, amongst which are only remarkable some ecclesiastical subjects (the "Virgin crowned by Angels," a "Crucifixion," &c.) by Geefs, and a carving commemorative of the "Great Exhibition of 1851," by Vandermeersch.

Switzerland has a style of her own, which, though partaking of the offence of all picture-furniture, must be excused for its evident genuineness, and the hearty *amour de pays* with which national scenes, national customs, and national costumes are, upon all occasions, selected as the devices. An artist of the name of Leeman, also, has a well-carved representation of the beautiful fountain at Nuremberg—an interesting object of the Gothic period; and, though not strictly coming under the definition of carving, we must mention, as highly interesting and creditable productions, two turned cups (decorative), and a watchstand, produced by E. Meystre, of Lausanne, a young man who has the misfortune to be deaf, dumb, and blind, and who is a pupil of the Blind Asylum of that town. Poor Edward Meystre! How inscrutable are the ways of Providence, and how inextinguishable the spirit of enterprise and industry in man—well-conditioned man! Who could have thought, when the great and glittering exhibition of the world's choicest goods was projected, that the rumour of it should reach a poor enlightened youth, with neither sense of sight nor hearing, nor speech, and that he, from a far-off land, should send his humble tribute to a display which has delighted the eyes of millions happier in this respect than he? If a word of acknowledgment and encouragement may cast a ray of light and warmth over that dark existence, let us not grudge it.

The beautiful objects in wood carving from Tuscany we have already so frequently illustrated and described, that we need now but name that old field of classic art as a contributor in this line, observing that the style of production in this country, laborious and florid in the highest degree, is marked with a propriety which excepts it from some general observations we made in an earlier part of this article.

Portugal has long held a respectable rank for the elaborate beauty of her wood carvings, and the fine quality of the various woods employed; and we have here several very interesting examples, both of superior and inferior and excellence of material.

Finally, Greece, among her sixty-one contributions, sends two works in the Byzantine style, executed by the Rev. Triandaphyllos of Athens, namely, a carved cross, and a carved picture of the "Annunciation." These works are remarkable specimens of a style of art now almost extinct, being a remnant of the Byzantine period, and which still lingers in some of the convents of Greece, and particularly at Mount Athos. The carving, which is done with graving instruments, is very minute, in slight relief, upon the plane of the wood—a box-wood which is abundant in Greece, and appears to be of a very fine grain. The crucifix, which does not measure more than a foot in its largest dimensions, is covered on both sides with scriptural subjects—fourteen on each side—so that each subject occupies only from an inch to a couple of inches of the surface. In the carving representing the "Annunciation" the figures are larger, and the form oval, the band being surrounded with twenty-five heads of saints. The Government of Greece has of late years done a good deal to promote this style of illustration, in a School of Arts established at the cathedral at Athens.

In our account of the Kemilworth Buffet given in our Supplement for October 11, we stated that in its production a new practice had been adopted by Mr. Walter Cooper, namely, that of "pointing," as employed by stone and marble sculptors, by which greater accuracy in copying from the plaster model is attained than would otherwise be possible. This is a novelty in "the process of production" which might almost have entitled Messrs. Cookes to the honour of a council medal; the claim was at least as good as that of M. Barbadianne, who pretended to no novelty either of principle or practice in his famous sideboard. However, the Council of Chairmen have thought otherwise, so we have nothing further to do with the matter, except to call attention to the fact, and to the Engraving on the front page, which represents the studio of Messrs. Cookes and Sons, from a sketch by Mr. Dwyer, with the pointing machinery in use, fixed to one of the benches.

In a paper read at the Royal Institute of British architects, by Mr. C. H. Smith, "On the Mechanical Processes of Sculpture," the system was thus explained:

"Albert is the name to describe the method, still in use in Italy, for getting the points"—i.e. transferring them from the model in plaster to the stone in marble—by means of the plumb-line and dial system, but he expressly mentioned it as a general and long-established practice. It was formerly used in all countries, and is even now employed in Italy and France. [The practical application of the method was explained by Mr. Smith.] The elder Bacon was the first sculptor who departed from the old practice, and invented the scale stones, with the ball and socket apparatus, about the year 1764. In this method the graduated scale is fixed beneath the block to be worked, when required, to bring the points into the right position. The upright staff with cross-arms on which the probe hangs for fixing the points is set, moves horizontally along the scale stones, and completes the machine. The simpler the instrument the better, as it is subject to rough usage, and is intrusted to the hands of people who are not always careful. Recent improvements in the machine were pointed out; such as making the standard round instead of square; fixing stops against which to push it, instead of a line; and turning the horizontal arm entirely out of the way of the workmen when required, for securing the points, or pointing very tall figures. It demanded very much incumbrance to lose, and the consequence of the vibration of the standard, besides commencing inaccurately in the head and bust, the most important portions of the figure. Mr. Smith had introduced the new method of using two graduated scales in the height, accurately adjusted to each other, by which means shorter and more stable standards can be used. The disadvantage likely to arise from the use of models made to a scale considerably less than the carving to be executed from them having been observed, he concluded, in conclusion, that, if sculpture be well designed and modelled, little need be done to it in the way of carving, after it has been correctly pointed, in order to ensure its due effect as an architectural feature, when applied at a height above the eye of the spectator.

In all works wherein clay models are used, it certainly becomes a most important feature of utility in applying the advantages of a system whereby truthful copying is realised. That which is found to be so necessary for the sculptor in marble must prove equally so for the proper execution of similar works in wood. The Messrs. Cookes are, we think, entitled to our best thanks for so practically proving its utility in the work alluded to at the Exhibition.

THE "NOLI ME TANGERE."

(From a Correspondent)

Is a traveller's night-dress, asserted to be a perfect safeguard against all those noisome insects which infest hired beds; particularly of the kind which are so frequently met with in seaport towns, on the Continent, and in the Peninsula.

If made according to the following instructions, a traveller may not only enjoy his night's rest without the least molestation, but he may confidently lie down in a hired bed with the certainty that no part of his person will come in contact with the bed, and thereby take advantage of no slight consideration to a gentleman's feelings in such an occasion.

In warm climates, by reason of the extreme width of the body and sleeves, it is singularly cool and refreshing; at the same time that hands, arms, and neck will not be molested by the bites of mosquitoes, should it be found inconvenient to set up a mosquito net. It will likewise enable him to sleep between blankets without inconvenience, and thereby avoid the dangerous effects of damp sheets.

"Ready-made travel warehous[e]" proprietors may confidently make up and recommend the "Noli me tangere" to their customers: for no traveller, who may have once tried it will afterwards undertake a voyage or a journey, without a provision of them in his baggage.

We shall be glad to hear of the trial of the invention.

INSTRUCTIONS.

From a piece of fine "Linen-look" of from four spans width mark off the whole length of the person without cutting it; double this as much more, lengthways, mark of one span from each outward side of the folded part or the shoulders; from one mark to the other make a cut, and from the centre of this division cut another down the front pieces, in the form of a T, and to the distance of three spans and a half, for a man of six feet. Cut off from the whole width of the cloth two separate pieces of a span and a half wide; double them lengthways and the sleeves. Then take the sleeves to the shoulders, and set them round the neck, so as to cover the ears; and open both cloths, and, in the centre, from the bottom upwards, to a distance of five spans, so as to form the girdle of trousers; and let the whole be sewn entirely round, leaving no opening at the hands or feet. Instead of a collar, a friar's hood, or capacious, to be cut out, fitting to the face like a nightcap, and to be tied close under the chin by two tapes. This hood is to be attached to the dress by sewing it round the neck; as it will be a very loose fit, the seam must be lined by a tape, so as to admit a running riband. On each side of the opening of the hood there must be a button, so that the hood without any buttons is to be fixed to a garment, and to be drawn up by the tapes. The dress is to be sewn from top to bottom, and three pairs of narrow tapes to be sewn from side to side of the ribs.

Hanging on the dress, tie the hood under the chin, draw the riband round the neck as close as may be considered convenient, and if the traveller should be unable to do it himself, let his valet *roll up the frill* (lengthways, and slightly tie the three pair of tapes). He may then lie down and defy the encroachments of the most numerous insects.

TOYS.

TOYS are a comprehensive subject. The toys in the Crystal Palace might strictly be made to include at least one-fourth of the whole collection from the Koh-i-Noor and other diamonds—the toys of Princes—to the farthing rattle, the cradle-music of the babe. But, happily, our labours are not of this Herculean description, as we have restricted ourselves in this article to those toys alone which, properly speaking, belong to the amusements of children.

It has been remarked that *play and work*, amusement and instruction, *toys and tasks*, are invariably, but most unjustifiably, employed as words of contrast and opposition; an error which has arisen from the indefinite ideas which we attach to such words. If the degree of mental exertion be said to constitute the difference between *play or work*, the definition would be violated in the first illustration; for when do boys exert so much thought as in carrying into effect their holiday schemes? The human mind is ever gratified by the acquisition of information; every occupation soon oys, unless it be seasoned by this stimulant. Is not the child idle and miserable in a nursery full of playthings? and to what expedient does he instinctively fly to relieve his *ennui*? Why, he breaks his toys to pieces, as Miss Edgeworth justly observes, not from the love of mischief, but from the hatred of idleness, or rather from an innate thirst after knowledge; and he becomes, as it were, an enterprising adventurer, and opens for himself a new source of pleasure and amusement in exploring the mechanism of their several parts. And how would the learned man unbend his mind to the perceptions of youth? The three grand laws of motion can be demonstrated by a game at ball, while the composition and resolution of forces may be beautifully exemplified by a game at marbles. The author of "Philosophy in Sport" enumerates the various philosophical principles which are involved in the operation of the several more popular toys and sports. The ball will illustrate the nature and phenomena of elasticity as it leaps from the ground; of rotatory motion while it runs along its surface; of reflected motion, and of the angles of incidence and reflection as it rebounds from the wall; and of projectiles as it is whirled through the air; at the same time, the cricket bat may serve to explain the centre of percussion. How many laws in practical philosophy may not a marble serve to illustrate, and by their familiarity impress them indelibly upon the mind. Take one, and press your fore-finger strongly upon it, it springs forward a short distance and comes rolling back again. Here are two motions given to the marble—the one impulse which sends it forward, the other which gives it a rotatory motion round its axis, which comes into action after it has lost the first, and back the marble rolls into the hand. The same thing is done with a hoop. Throw it forward with force, at the same time giving it a spinning motion, and it flies away a pace or two, but so soon as it touches the ground it revolves back in an opposite direction, and returns to the hand that cast it forth. Jack-in-the-box will serve to elucidate the nature of natural springs, assisted by the numerous leaping frogs and cats with which the nursery abounds. The various leaping toys elucidate the nature of the *centre of gravity*, *point of suspension*, and *line of direction*; the see-saw, rocking-horse, and the operation of walking on stilts, come in aid of such explanations. The combined effects of momentum, and a change in the centre of gravity of a body, may be beautifully exemplified by the action of the Chinese tumblers. The game of cup and ball proves the influence of rotatory motion in steadyng the rectilineal path of a spherical body, whence the theory of a rifle may be deduced.

The common leather sucker, which by being wetted and closely pressed upon a stone, raises it even if it be of very weight, exemplifies the nature of a vacuum; and even the immense pressure of the air thereon causes the leather to adhere to the stone. Limpets have this power of converting themselves into suction; and the claws of the polypus are provided with arrangements of strong description, by which they draw towards them, and hold firmly, any prey within their influence. The feet of fleas, by which they can walk with security upon glass, and other smooth surfaces, are similarly provided. The well-known pop-gun, formed of a piece of elder-wood, with the pith extracted, and by which pellets of chewed brown paper are projected with great force, shows the expansive nature of the air, while it illustrates the principle of the air-gun and air-pump. And what will those, who, well acquainted with the elements of astronomy, thoughtlessly scoff at toys, say, when they learn that the gyrations of the top depend upon the same principles as the precession of the equinoxes? How much, then, depends upon the first impressions of youth. While the parent is anxious, and the preceptor is looking around for the means of storing the young mind with the most useful of knowledge, lo! the practical illustrations of the profoundest truths of science and philosophy are already endeared objects in the possession of the pupil. Coleridge's metaphor upon the Juvenile works of the present century will equally apply to the best class of toys—they may be truly said to represent a collection of mirrors set in the same frame, each having its own focus of knowledge, yet all capable of converging to one point.

The sling teaches the younger, while whirling it around his head, the *centrifugal motion*; whilst the act of discharging the stone, when this action is at its highest, imparts a knowledge of *centrifugal force*—the projected body flying off from the centre. The passage of the missile through the air, in which the law of gravity causes it to form a curve, illustrates a *parabola*. There are many pleasing experiments which serve to show the reason why the stone does not fall out of the string while being whirled about. A tumbler of water, for instance, may be placed in the bottom and inner rim of a flat hoop, and, if dexterously swung around the head, not a drop of water will escape, and the glass will remain in the position in which it was placed. The twirling of a mop is another familiar example of this fact: the fibres of the rags fly off from the centre, but, being secured to the stick, they cannot escape, while the moisture it contained is effectually thrown off at a tangent. The centrifugal drying-machines at our large bleaching and calico-printing establishments; the apparatus for drying the blankets at the Bank of England, between which the damp bank-notes are pressed, are upon this principle; and the recent invention for separating the sugar from molasses is somewhat similarly constructed, as is likewise that for the rapid cooling of brewer's wort. It may be here mentioned, that the children of the ancient natives of the Balearic Islands were so expert at the sling, that they were allowed no food by their parents but that which they could knock down by this means from a high post, upon which it was purposely placed.

The kite, that favourite toy of Newton in his boyish days, at once develops the composition and resolution of forces, and explains many subordinate principles. The form commonly adopted for it is the best. The curvature of the bow assists it to avoid the resistance of the air as it rises, which, after having struck it, slides off just as the current is more effectually turned aside by the gently curved prove, than by that which has a sharp outline; for the same reason, the mast of a ship, though it has a conical shape, is more easily drawn through the water, with its broad than with its narrow end foremost; for although the primary obstruction is no doubt greater in the former case, yet the water, heated as it were on the front, is made to stream off with a slight divergency, and, therefore, does not hang on the sides of the mast as it would in the latter case. This shape of the kite, moreover, presents the largest surface at the point upon which the wind can act with the greatest effect, whilst the whale is lightened by the removal of parts that would obstruct its action. The tail has also a greater control over a figure of such a description. It is supposed that we are indebted for the invention of the kite to the Chinese, in which country the pastime is of very ancient date. They make their kites ascend to immense heights, and by means of round holes supplied with vibrating cords cause them to produce a loud humming noise like that of the top. The ninth day of the ninth month is a holiday especially devoted by them to this national pastime, on which day numbers may be seen repairing to the hills for the purpose. Strutt alludes to the kite, but he traces its introduction only 150 years back from his own time. In a French and English dictionary, by Miege, 1820, the kite is given as *cerc volant*, or flying stag; but why thus called we have no means of ascertaining, although this toy has been made in various shapes. There are many very interesting inquiries which the kite and its flight naturally suggest, but it must be obvious that our space is far too limited to enter into philosophical induction to any extent upon the subjects under notice. We must add, however, that it was by means of the kite that Dr. Franklin was enabled to demonstrate the identity of electricity and the cause of lightning, and thus to disclose one of the most awful mysteries of nature. And how much of philosophical enquiry does not the healthful game of battledore and shuttlecock suggest. A learned physician speaks of that pastime as a most invigorating one, being admirably calculated for females; expanding the chest while it creates a graceful pliancy of limbs, and muscular exercises being gained without compromising gracefulness. Can any one call forth the

agreeable sounds of the Jew's harp, or, as it is supposed to have been originally called, the jaws harp, without being awakened to a whole train of agreeable associations, involving the desire to know more of the science of acoustics and the mysterious sympathy of harmonious vibrations. Is not a child eager to know why the pen is inserted in the whistle, and does an inquiring mind rest satisfied when told that it was to agitate and break the current of air, and thus to produce a succession of quick vibrations, upon which the acuteness of the sound depended. And how admirably have optical delusions been of late accounted for and explained by numerous toys? The magic lantern and phantasmagoria have had their effect in dispelling the "bugaboos" of the nursery, and affording the child the power of smiling at the ignorant and superstitious terrors of the domestic, who was wont to disturb the most healthy functions of a tender brain with sleep-dispelling or nightmare courtly tales of fright and horror. The see-saw unfolds the general principle upon which mechanical powers are founded, and the boy may thus be easily led to the theory of the lever, by being shown how readily he can balance the heavier weight of a man by riding on the longer arm of the plank. The theory of colours may be pointed out to him as he blows his soap-bubbles (see Herschel's "Preliminary Discourses")—an amusement which will at the same time convince him that the air must exert a pressure equally in all directions. For explaining the theory of sound, the whistle, the humming-top, the whiz-gig, the pop-gun, the bull-roarer, and sundry other amusements, well known in the playground, would amply suffice.

There are few marbles to be found in the Crystal Palace. Part of those few are thrown carelessly amongst some toys in the Dutch department, but are scarcely equal to those of our own potteries. They are of a description which very readily split upon contact, and would never do for "pinking out" at long distances, and in "boning" would go to shivers. Marbles is a very ancient game, it being related by Suetonius, that Augustus, when a boy, spent many hours at this sport. Despite the bad specimens which we have, the Dutch are excellent makers, and very large exporters of marbles, of which they make by grinding fragments of stone and alabaster in a peculiarly constructed mill of iron. Amongst these are several articles furnished with rasps, which turn with great velocity, and, after rounding the stones, roll out of themselves. They are brought down the Rhine and thence dispersed through Europe. India and China, likewise, export immense quantities, although we were not successful in finding any in either of those departments. The inferior kinds of our own potteries are made of clay, covered with a glaze and burned in a furnace. The term *toy and cally* appear to be derived from the brown colour, *tawny*, of the one, and the material *alabaster* of the other. In Saxony (No. 35), is a large quantity of tin and lead toys, of a very low class. They are principally intended to represent soldiers, cannon, chairs, tables, cups, &c. They bend almost with their own weight, and the colouring matter upon them stains a moist finger, and seriously injures the health if applied to the mouth. They are, indeed, no better than are often made at school or at home, with a mould cut out in two exact pieces of Bath brick, and an old iron spoon as the ladle for the lead—a early lesson in the casting of metals. The zoological specimens in tin are good, having clearly been traced from a judiciously embellished work upon natural history.

No. 82 and 83. Messrs. Wittich, Kennel, and Co., of Geislingen, have an upright case crowded with bone and ivory toys for children. The taste and finish of these are worthy of admiration. The Swiss cottages are in excellent proportion, admirably carved. The doll's furniture, cut with the nicest detail; an occasional stool, to imitate horn, giving a taste to the colour of the ivory. The miniature sideboards, the cabinets, dumb waiters, with their champagne glasses, hot-water jugs, bottles, &c., are cut with a sharpness equal to many of the more pretentious examples of the Chinese. The baby's rattles and whistles are of novel designs, and the frames of the puppet looking-glasses, of open-work through, are singularly tasteful for this description of toy. Every attempt, however, to turn the human figure, is a signal failure.

No. 90, F. H. Ries, of Gaund, Württemberg, is a collection of toys in wax—dogs, ducks, cats, &c. The heat has made sad destruction amongst them. Dogs have run away without their legs, mice have sought acquaintance with cats, and swans have sunk under its influence. The beasts of the field and the fowls of the air will be soon mingled in one heterogeneous mass, and it would be a mercy at once to turn them over to the chandler. There is some children's crockery-ware near this, of the most ugly forms.

No. 95, J. Rominger, Stuttgart, are tin and glass toys, lamps, decanters, glasses, and every conceivable vessel, *in little*, to teach the young idea how to drink. In a second case is dolls' furniture in bronze, which exhibit some taste, and cast-metal baskets of open-work, requiring a very little more attention to detail to make them really good.

No. 94, H. Blumhardt, Stuttgart, has a collection of japanned, tin, lead, pewter, bronze, iron, and wood toys, which are correct delineations of the objects sought to be imitated, and would serve as models to artists as local memoranda of the articles used in those countries.

No. 92, C. Hedinger, Stuttgart, has some very neatly-made carriages, steam-engines, &c., in metal, which serve to give youth a general notion of the construction of these things.

No. 96. Dietrich, C. F., of Ludwigsburg, shows several well-made juvenile agricultural instruments, boxes of tools, &c.

No. 91. Proeggen, G. Uln, has a very large assortment of toys in sugar. The largest is the capture of a lion, in which much anatomical knowledge both of horse and man is displayed. The Arabs in full costume are truly treated, and the whole is deserving of a better material.

No. 57. Bauer Brothers, Biberach—Toys in sugar and chalk, well worth a close inspection. The figures in costume have evidently been well studied, and the modelling of the faces, the hands, and the feet is really exquisite. Amongst them is a comic race on horse and on foot, the mishaps in which, while perfectly natural, are laughably droll. There are likewise several quaint conceits, upon which a care and finish have been bestowed by a gifted hand; a mouse has built its nest in a withered apple; a cupid is asleep in a slipper; another cupid is riding full tear, with a love-letter on a lap-dog, &c.

There are no toys discoverable in the Swiss department. The Swiss are amongst the largest exporters of toys into this country; but it may be, like many others, they did not attach sufficient importance to the Exhibition, or they attached too much, and considered toys as articles of too small a purpose. In either case, they erred.

Austria sends a very large quantity; and in No. 652, from Widow Hallers of Vienna, will be found the greatest display. Here has been erected an immense pyramid, on the top of which wave flags, kept in their places by *paper mache* cuirasses, breast-plates, cutlasses, and all the panoply of war, &c., highly embossed, surrounded, as each step of the pyramid arrives at its base, with toys of almost every description—sufficient, indeed, to supply all the booths at a fair. We had to make our way through a dense mob of children, who were greedily devouring the sweets with their eyes, and complaining loudly of the cruelty of their parents in being permitted to purchase what they so much desired. There is some reason in this complaint, for it is difficult to persuade a child that toys are not within its reach for mere display; and for the first time he either doubts his parent's word of the truth of the fact, or the omnipotence of money. There is an early and perhaps enduring glow from so unexpected an announcement. In this group there are several mechanical toys, in which cobblers at work, soldiers eating porridge, &c., are set to their respective avocations with a comicality truly ludicrous, and an energy perfectly marvellous. These toys are not new, but are noticeable from the readiness with which almost any lithographic drawing may be cut up, and thus set to humour.

701. H. Scholten (Wien) exhibits wax dolls under small glass cases; boxes of wooden culinary toys, which appear to have much improved of late years. The turning in this selection is very good, and the shapes taken from fair examples.

No. 700. J. Buerger (Vienna)—A large collection of artificial flowers grown and framed, of the lowest order of taste. They are of that class which is, even now, occasionally met with hung over the mantels in the cottages and village ale-houses of England, suspended between plaster poll-parrots and plastic poodles. They were brought over in very large quantities, and hawked by itinerant vendors through the country, until a better taste kindled a desire for a higher order of chimney ornament, and gave thought and employment to a more gifted class of domestic rustic decorators. These "gin-cracks" would stand but little chance of encouragement now, except in some far-off region where the age of iron has not yet dawned.

No. 702 (Serafino and Co., Venice) is an admirable selection of masks, similar to those used by the first family in the carnivals of Venice. These masks are very ductile, and closely resemble the colour of flesh, in which respect they differ materially from even the very best masks sent out or sold in England, which are generally hideous imitations of the exquisite beauty and semi-transparency of the face of woman.

Near this spot, without a number, are several *paper mache* figures of gipsies bivouacking, violin-players, beggars, &c., which are good of their kind, but they have amongst them a very nasty dog, which ought at once to be turned out, or, rather, should never have been let in. There

are, likewise, several baskets of imitation fruit, quite sufficiently natural to tempt the teeth, which would be most undoubtedly broken by the contact, as the plums are all stone, and the apples *pomme-granate*. These alabaster imitations are carried to a considerable stage of perfection, and are used in a variety of ways, in some cases, for the explosion of practical jokes. For instance, pieces are broken to imitate lumps of sugar, which are silty mixed with those in the basin, and it becomes a lottery, at a tea-party, to whom they are helped. Suddenly, a dowager or an old beau is observed struggling hard with one of those incorrigible pieces, which refuses all the stirring up to make it diffuse. The family plate suffers in the encounter; and those spoons which are worn the most, to the mortification of *la dame*, often break in the engagement. Imitations of tallow candle ends are unexpectedly met with, to the great disgust of the finder, in pies and puddings, custards and potages—the suddenness of the discovery not allowing the thought to arise, that had they been real, they would not have borne the warmth of either oven or pot. Near this collection is a target for cross-bow practice, of a novel kind. It is formed of a comic male head, with mouth wide a-sight, and eyes at full stretch; should the shot hit either one of these three features it is known by a separate and distinct noise, and the hit scores accordingly.

In immediate proximity to the last will be found a very large collection of wooden dolls, unclothed. Their waists are cut out to the spider or wasp form; and if the first dolls which were ever made were as these, we have at once the origin of tight lacing—the desire to imitate being strongly inherent in the young mind. One of these dolls would prove an useful and instructive contrast by the side of any of the many fine unrestricted developments of the female form to be found in the Crystal Palace. Next to these (No. 655, Austria) are several toys of a religious kind, well known upon the Continent, but certainly seldom seen here. They represent either monks or nuns, the folds of whose garments, from the waist, fall in a bottle or bell shape. The head and chest of these figures draw off from the body, and the body, by a hinge attached at the back, is made to open, and, in the inside, which is hollow, is discovered a complete altar-piece, with a monk or nun upon his or her knees at their devotions. One of these has a placard thereon, "Exhibited for cheapness."

Here, again, are sufficient frogs to stock the fens of Norfolk, or the whole *cuisine* of the French. Their tails (for these frogs have tails for the non) bend down to a piece of cobbler's wax beneath the body, which, after a while, gives way, and the spring of the tail sends them croaking in mid air.

The next counter—that of T. M. Essayer, of Nuremberg—displays a tolerably good assortment of magnetic toys—fish, ducks, crabs, lobsters, swans, mermaids, boats, frogs, and *andante*s. These are hollow, and, of course, float upon the surface, and by a piece of steel being attached, are led by a magnet in any direction upon the water. Some of the other toys in this collection have their prices marked on them, and certain of them are very cheap. An open landau, well made and finished, in metal with panels and wheels painted and picked out; her Majesty and Prince Albert seated therein, well modelled and tastefully dressed; coachmen, two footmen, four grey horses, and postilion, and the whole at least four feet in length, for six francs! This contributes little to the culinary utensils are nicely made and finished. There is likewise a screw press for dolls' linen and several other pieces of furniture, which would serve to teach a girl the first rudiments of house-keeping. It is in the dressing of her doll she first learns to cut and contrive, to fashion, and to arrange; and in the inquiries of her elders, which naturally arise during the examination of these little examples of furniture and utensils, facts are elicited of the greatest use in after life. The "puff and dart," a game that is at once dangerous to the player and to those around, is also here: dangerous to the player, as the respiration necessary to the preparation of the expulsion of the lungs, often draws the dart up the tube into the throat, where strangulation has more than once occurred; dangerous to those around, as the slightest inequality in the worsted surrounding the needle or arrow, has a tendency to carry it out of a direct line. This toy has its origin in the Indian blow-pipe, with which the natives go in quest of small birds. Waterton, in his "Wanderings in South America," gives a long account of this weapon, which, in the hands of the *natives* of Macoushi, appears to be a very formidable instrument. In this collection are likewise several boxes of wooden building materials, which may serve to stock a future engineer or railway contractor, and yet, after being knocked about, be equally useful for succeeding children from one generation to another. Besides the common wood bricks, pillars, and arches, are boxes of geometrical solids, together with the octahedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, and the icosa-tetrahedron, with Chinese pagoda vertebrates vibrated like the spine of a shark; fountains good as those of Trafalgar-square; fortresses that any child may take, and none can get into; rock-work of sanded paper, and pine trees of curled goose quills.

265. G. Söhlein, of Berlin.—A case representing a painting of Windsor Castle, and a review taking place in the foreground. The figures are all of lead, coloured, and are for the most part well cast. Prince Albert is seen with his staff, and the Queen rides a palfrey most gracefully. Her Majesty is, however, clearly out of temper with something. In a second case is a complete dinner and tea service in tin and gilt, well modelled and finished. The candelabra and looking-glasses in the same case are equally commendable.

817. Löwenhart and Co., of Hanover.—Wax dolls' heads, with staring eyes; feet and hands made of wood. These are the size of life, yet far from nature. What could be more easy than to take casts of an infant hand and foot—and what more beautiful? If this is not a difficulty, there are hundreds of Flemish or glorious figures of children inaccessible to all, from which the most perfect forms are at once obtainable.

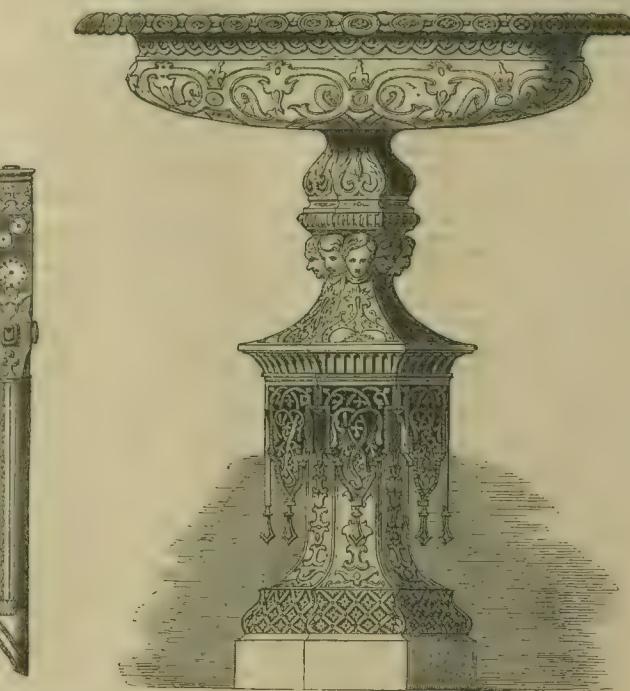
May we designate the next a toy—"Roseau Castle, the Birth-place of Prince Albert," executed, as it states, by an association of Sonnenberg, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. It is a very large model of some (we are guessing) thirty feet by eighteen. A fair, or village festival, is being held, and various games are going forward. A punch, with an admiring group, is a very droll little bit, excellently composed. A fellow preaching on a tub with his audience is another group of character. Amongst these figures, of which there are some hundreds, there are no two alike, either in contour, costume, or expression; but each has his or her own individuality, and individuality which shows the artist—for artist must he be—is no mean observer of human nature. These figures are so true, that they at once impress us with the fact that they might be grouped *ad infinitum* without detracting a jot from their consequence or value. The only thing in the exhibition at all comparable with it is the Gulliver, which it does not, however good, approach in quiet humour and high finish.

In the Gallery over the north-east of the Transept are the dolls contributed by Madame Montanari, of Upper Charlotte-street. These are the aristocracy of all dolls—in every sense as superior to anything of which we have been writing, as a Raffaelle or a Claude to a sign-board or the Chinese landscape on a tea-chest. But, with all their superlative perfection in form, grace, and life-like, we much question whether they are not far too good as dolls. They are too finely dressed to be pulled about, or even used. They are all ready to enter a ball-room, and must be "approached at a distance." It would be a pity to lay a finger on that muslin dress, or to wad, even by a breath, those glossy ringlets. Yet, if Babby were to see it, she would want it; and Kate, although now of some nine months, would "cry her eyes out," if refused "just to have it in her arms for one moment." They can only be for girls of more mature years; and their concealment, with, perhaps, its attendant fibs, must keep this model of a doll from the clutch of the younger sisters. No; they are very well as models, upon which to fit and arrange costume, and they are inimitable as faithful copies of real little misses, but as dolls they are next to useless. But what have we here in this next case? Dolls made of rags; legs and feet of rags; arms and hands of rags; and oh! a miracle—faces of rags! And very cleverly indeed is this softness—poor Poppys need not be again hurt by that wooden lump, yeap! a doll, falling upon her dear little forehead. Durability—defying all the mishaps which dolls are heir to. Cheapness—cheap as rags. Little Dick in his rag may "shy" it at his nurse, but it will fall as harmless as drifting snow. It may get wet through—you will find it cock-horse it over the fender to dry. Serve a wax one thus, and you will find its pottery eyes in its shoulders ere you could snatch it from its *atrocious* bed. Yes, after all, these are the dolls for our nursery, and Madame Montanari deserves every patronage for her ingenious invention, which at once introduces people into the ranks of our infantry even in arms. And now let us have one more peep into the first case. Yes, we are right. These are fine ladies, and not dolls; the others are dolls best fitting even for fine ladies.

(To be continued.)



ENAMELS, ETC.—BY DUTERPE, GENEVA.



IRON VASE.—BY HANDYSIDE, OF DERBY.



CLOCK.—BY VITTOZ, PARIS.

This is one of several clocks exhibited by this manufacturer, upon a very favourite model, in which the dial occupies a place upon the face of an urn or globe, with attendant figures, either in illustration of the march of time, or the passions and frivolities which very often help it in its march in the busy world.

SEVRES PORCELAIN.
The Sevres porcelain in the Gobelins Room was so much and justly admired, that we engrave one of the principal groups as it there appears. The artistic merit of the designs, and the richness and beauty of the colours, are such as to stamp these productions, for the present, at least, as unique. The group consists of a variety of vases, chased and ornamented with designs chiefly after the great masters; artistic articles of furniture, as a richly ornamented table, complete tea and coffee, services, enamels, &c.



SEVRES PORCELAIN.

IRON VASE. BY HANDYSIDE, DERBY.

This is an "object" which must not be passed over in silence: the extreme absurdity of the "one idea" calling for one word at least of reprobation. For the vase itself, it is a common, ordinary-looking wash-hand basin enough, of cast iron, partly gilt. The feature which excites our spleen is the gibbetting of the heads of Shakespeare, Wellington, Milton, Peel, Watt, Scott, and a lot more, midway up the pedestal—objects of commiseration and ridicule as long as the vase lasts, which we hope will not be long; for the sooner it is consigned to the melting-pot again, the better for Mr. Handyside's reputation, and for our peace of mind.



SILK PATTERN.—FROM SWITZERLAND.

The silk manufactures of Switzerland have always held a very high rank, ever since their first foundation by emigrants from France, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Notwithstanding the fiscal restrictions of surrounding countries, the Swiss producers maintain a very good trade in this article. The pattern before us is a very pretty sample.

SEAL RING, &c. BY J. AND F. BIDEN.
This house exhibits a variety of solid gold seals, rings, &c., of the good old substantiality, and with great good taste in the designs. Amongst them is a library seal of a fine cairngorm, engraved with the arms and badges of the Prince of Wales, and a ring with a rich setting emblematic of the wide and varied regions of the globe. They



LUMP OF GOLD, FROM OPHIR DIGGINGS; EMBLEMATIC SIGNET-RING AND DESK-SEAL, WITH CREST, ETC., OF PRINCE OF WALES.—BY MESSRS. J. AND F. BIDEN.
also exhibit a lump of gold from the Ophir diggings, of considerable size and great purity.

JEWELLERY, ENAMELS, PENCIL-CASE, &c. BY DUTERPE OF GENEVA.

The beautiful miniature watches, enamels, and other *bijouterie* from Switzerland, have been more than once mentioned by us in the course of our notices on that department. The little group which we engrave will give a better idea of the minute marvels of these productions than any verbal description. We have here watches in bracelets, watches in rings, watches in pencil-cases, all going with the precision of so many town-clocks, though some of them calling for the aid of a microscope to investigate upon them the footstep of time. There are also cigar-cases, card-cases, &c., beautifully embellished in enamel; and a variety of other objects, displaying wonderful taste and finish in the design and execution.



'THESEUS AND THE AMAZONS.'—BY T. ENGEL.

"THESEUS AND THE AMAZONS."—BY T. ENGEL.
This group, which is the property of Prince Albert, occupies a good position in the South Transept, facing the crystal fountain. The artist is a Hungarian by birth, but has studied many years in this country, and also at Rome, at which latter place this group was executed.

The situation intended to be presented is an incident supposed to

have occurred in the course of the war of the Athenians under Theseus against the Amazons; when one of the female warriors being badly wounded, a sister in arms rushes to her rescue; and, having seized her in her arms, is about to deal vengeance on the foe, when on a sudden a sentiment of pity touching the breast of the wounded Amazon, as she views his prostrate position, she restrains the arm which was to have dealt his death-blow.

The group, which is executed in marble, is prettily conceived, and carried out with grace rather than powerful effect. There is in truth a certain tameness about it leading to disappointment, which may be accounted for by the fact that the artist has not sought to embody the Amazonian *physique* in his female subjects. M. Engel's heroine wants a little of the masculine energy of the Amazon of Kiss. With this reservation, we must add that the figures in this group are executed with great artistic feeling; the character of the heads is dignified and expressive. The draperies are not so successful they want flow and smoothness.

The actions of this race of heroines, whether fabulous or not, were often the subject of the ancient sculptor's chisel. There are various representations of the figures and costume of Amazons among the terra-cottas in the British Museum. The battles of the Athenians and the Amazons are represented on the friezes of the Temples of Theseus at Athens, and of Apollo Epicurus on Mount Cocylios, near the ancient city of Phigaleia, in Arcadia. In the latter sculptures, which are now in the British Museum, the Amazons are all represented with perfect and well-shaped breasts. Indeed, the same is the case in all the other ancient works in which Amazons are introduced; they are invariably sculptured with both breasts entire, but they have generally, like the huntresses attendant on Diana, one exposed and the other concealed by drapery.

Among the ancient artists who are reported to have painted these heroines, Pausanias (Attic, c. xv. and xvi.) describes the wall of the Temple of Theseus to have been painted with the battle of the Athenians under the command of Theseus against them, but does not mention the names of the artists; but Pliny says that the paintings were executed partly by Polignotus and partly by Micon. Adrian and Aristophanes, on the contrary, relate that the Amazon was painted by Micon.

In the late collection at Paris was a very fine antique statue in Parian marble of an Amazon; and there is also a very beautiful one of a Queen of this nation, at Wilton, a seat of the Earl of Pembroke, among his Lordship's numerous and fine collection of ancient marbles, sculptured by Cleomenes.

BRONZE VASE. BY MATIFAT, OF PARIS.

The bronze castings of Matifat are very bold and successful—crisp and well defined in all the essential points, and of an admirable colour. The design of the vase before us is very original and spirited. It represents an ice scene in the polar regions, with bears disporting themselves.

THE MADONNA. BY JEHOTTE, OF BRUSSELS.

This little marble work is treated in a manner somewhat peculiar to the Belgian school, combining great study and laboured effects, but very little of the true inspiration of genius. In accordance with the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, Mary is treated as the principal object in the group, the infant Christ holding a subsidiary position.



STATUE OF THE MADONNA.—BY LOUIS JEHOTTE, BRUSSELS.

PAPIER MACHE CHAIR. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This very graceful and highly decorated chair in *papier mache* is described as of the Elizabethan style, but we are inclined to think it would be more properly referred to the period of William III. Whatever its period, it is very pretty, and is remarkable as one of the first instances of the application of this material to articles of furniture.



BRONZE VASE.—BY MATIFAT.



PAPIER MACHE CHAIR.—JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.



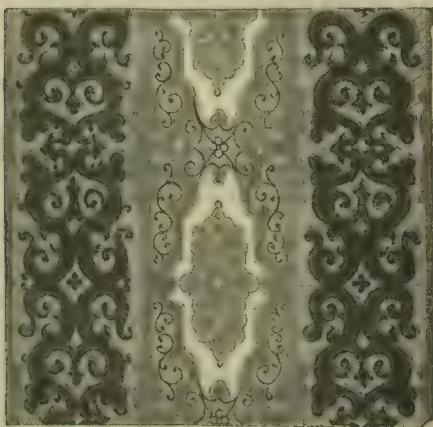
DAMASK PATTERN.—BY SHEPHERD AND CO., HALIFAX.

We give three illustrations of damasks contributed by Messrs. Shephard and Co., of Halifax. One of them is called a Victoria velvet, and has this peculiarity—that the design is in part raised in worsted velvet pile,



DAMASK PATTERN.—BY SHEPHERD AND CO., HALIFAX.

which adds considerably to the richness of effect; so that, in fact, it scarcely seems, without close examination, to be wrought only in wool and cotton, and producible at a very moderate price.



DAMASK PATTERN.—BY SHEPHERD AND CO., HALIFAX.

IMPROVEMENT IN BANKERS' PAPER MANUFACTURE.

The specimens of paper (for which a prize medal was awarded), exhibited by Mr. T. H. Saunders, of Queenhithe, London, and Dartford, Kent, comprised, in addition to superior samples of book and writing papers, a sheet of paper which, although weighing less than one ounce and a quarter, sustained without fracture more than five hundred weight.

In Case 26, Section 17, Mr. Saunders also exhibited the tinted cheque papers in ordinary use by bankers, as well as another specimen of his manufacture called "Stone's patent cheque paper," the object of which is the prevention of fraud. The great improvement consists in rendering a paper perfectly resembling ordinary writing paper secure against the removal of its metallic salts, as, on the dissolution of the usual means for dissolving ink, the proof of its having been tampered with immediately becomes manifest, the paper becoming indefinitely discoloured.

Two large transparencies were devoted to specimens of outline and shaded watermarks. In several of the designs great artistic skill and much taste were displayed—particularly in the view of York Cathedral, in which the elaborate architectural details of the front of that noble structure were accurately delineated; the St. George and Dragon, after Wyon; and a copy of the "Wooden Bridge" in the Vernon Gallery. The gracefully flowing and delicate tracery of these subjects formed a very decided contrast to the antiquated figure of Britannia, so long and well known as the accompaniment to the sheet of footscap.

But more remarkable and interesting were the highly successful attempts to secure the effect of light and shade evinced in Raphael's "Holy Family," and a female head, which were perfect pictures—works of art. *Habitués*, in their rambles through the Crystal Palace, must have frequently heard the inquiries of "What is the use of this or that?" applied, say, to Rodgers' knife, with its myriads of blades, and a host of other things. These, however, showed the powers of the manufacturer. The maker of the greater can produce the lesser. Copeland can produce a statuette, and an ordinary plate; so with these artistic watermarkings, which in their present form are beautiful curiosities; yet their object and utility are equally apparent; for there can be no better security than masking the paper itself thus bear witness of its authenticity. Such a plan at this particular period, when forgery has unhappily become somewhat common, comes in as a check very opportunely.

Under all these circumstances, it is not, therefore, surprising that the jurors have awarded a prize medal to this exhibitor.

SHAND AND MASON'S IMPROVED BRIGADE FIRE-ENGINE.

In this very efficient and powerful Fire-engine, for which a prize medal had been awarded, the manufacturers (who have succeeded the well-known Mr. Tilley, of the Blackfriars-road) have introduced several improvements upon the engines now in use by the London Fire Brigade. It has attracted considerable attention, from its elegant and highly finished appearance, and conspicuous position in the South Transept (where it was placed at the request of the Executive Committee), to be available in the event of fire, and where it will remain while the firemen of the London Brigade continue on duty in the Building.

TEA SERVICE OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD, BY MESSRS. BALL, THOMPSON, AND BLACK, NEW YORK.

This very handsome tea service was presented by the Mayor and citizens of New York to E. K. Collins, Esq., the owner of the splendid steam-vessels trading between England and New York, and known as the Collins line. The gold of which the service is made is of a very beautiful colour, and was but six months since extracted from the mines in California, and is of 22 carats degree of purity. The tea service, in point of workmanship, reflects much credit on the skill of the transatlantic goldsmiths, Messrs. Ball, Thompson, and Black.

STOVE.—BY DEANE, DRAY, AND DEANE.

This is one of the fire-lump stoves (Leslie's patent) manufactured by this firm, and of which they exhibited several samples. The peculiarity in their construction is, that the bottom, sides, and back are formed of a single fire-lump. The front, facings, and other parts are of iron. The curved bottom of the fire-lump projects in front to within half an inch of the grate-bar, and it rests upon a cross-bearing, which is turned up behind, in order that the latter may offer resistance to any thrust from the front against the fire-lump. The fire-lump is removable without disturbing any other part of the stove. The peculiar recommendation of this grate consists in the receptacle for the fire being entirely in front of the reflecting cheeks, and the additional reflector below the grate; the heat being thus all thrown out in the room.



FIRE-ENGINE.—BY SHAND AND MASON.

BEAM OF HOLLOW BRICKS. BY J. B. WHITE.

The beam of hollow bricks represented in our Engraving was constructed by Messrs. John Bazley White and Sons, Millbank-street, Westminster, for the purpose of testing the strength of Portland cement, and of showing its superiority over Roman cement. It was erected in the month of April, at the west end of the Exhibition Building, and was broken down after the lapse of five months, on the 22d of September, in the presence of several members of the Jury of Class 27, consisting of Signor Fistrucci, Professor Ansted, and Mr. Godwin, besides Sir Charles Pasley, Captain Owen, and many other engineers and gentlemen of eminence in the scientific world. The dimensions of this beam were nearly identical with one built at Nice-else in the year 1835, of solid bricks and Roman cement, which, after standing eighteen months, was broken down with a weight of 50,552 lb. The dimensions of the hollow brick beam were as follows—Length, 21 ft. 4 in. clear bearing between the piers; thickness, 2 ft. 3 in. at bottom, 1 ft.



TEA SERVICE OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—BY MESSRS. BALL, THOMPSON, AND BLACK.

6 in. at top of beam; depth, 4 ft. 5 in. The hollow bricks (9 in. long by 6 in. by 4 in.) were bedded in Portland cement, gauged in equal parts of cement and sand; and, as in the case of the Roman cement beam, fifteen strips of hoop-iron were inserted through the beam, between the lower courses. The weight was suspended from the centre by a scale, in which pigs of iron were successively placed till the fracture was accomplished. The testing was commenced on Saturday, the 20th of September; when the loading had reached 15,000 lb., the beam was left with this weight suspended till Monday the 22d, when the loading was resumed. At 41,500 lb. a crack appeared in the centre, and soon after two other cracks right and left of the centre were observed. These fissures extended gradually upwards until at 62,800 lbs. the beam gradually separated into two equal parts, the fracture being vertical and passing indiscriminately through bricks and joints. Of the 14 layers of hoop iron, 7 were broken and 7 were drawn. The stone slab, 4 inches in thickness at the top, was broken, and one of the piers was forced 7 inches, the other 2 inches, out of the perpendicular, the whole experiment terminating in the most satisfactory manner for the reputation of Portland cement and hollow brick construction. These hollow bricks were made with Mr. Clayton's prize machine, which was shown at the Exhibition.



STOVE.—BY DEANE, DRAY, AND DEANE.



BEAM OF HOLLOW BRICKS.—BY J. B. WHITE AND SONS.

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SUPPLEMENT.

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[GRATIS.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

TOYS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

GULLIVER Secured by the Lilliputians!—This is unquestionably the best thing of its kind in the Exhibition; we doubt, indeed, whether there's aught known, even out its doors, equal to it. To give anything like an adequate description of it, would require us to quote the whole account from Swift. The subject is treated with a quiet humour beyond the reach of the pen. The figures are by Fleischmann, of Sonneberg; and he has evidently made it a labour of love. And how he must have roared with laughter over its every step, as bit after bit of fun developed itself, and became stamped into form. Just look at that fellow with a cracked skull coming out from under the nape of Gulliver's neck—he has been helping to secure his queue with a couple of pebbles. And that one that has tumbled head foremost into his waistcoat pocket. And he who struggles to surmount the turn of the cravat. And that daring fellow, who, having reached the top of their captive's toe, is crowing like a cock on his own dunghill, although the next moment will find him five hundred of his own feet in the air. Some of them see Gulliver yawning—and how the little pygmies scamper! He in the distance with the telescope, what does he behold—a field of bean-stubble? No—it's the monster's beard. And the artist (how artithis attitude!) taking a sketch of the huge human mass. And the two that are looking over the drawing. How often we have seen that same two looking over every artist who has had the courage to take a view in a public place. See the cavalry coming down upon the scene of action, with all the bounce of bigger men on bigger horses, and the group tugging for their lives at the rope to secure a leg; and he with the ladder, who has scaled a knee; and that man who is safe to break his neck, slipping down *a posteriori*, from the smooth court-plaster-like pantaloons of Gulliver. Well, this is fun, and yet there is twenty times as much as this. See how beautifully the figures are modelled. Look at the expression of each of their faces, the costume of the period, of the military, of the trappings of their horses, of the *sewans* of that day, the village boors, too—how well and faithfully given. For excellent delineation of character, masterly grouping and development of incident, we repeat, we know of nothing of its kind to compare with it, or with the "finished sketchiness" and ideality (however comparatively trifling in subject) of these little figures. Any one who cannot surrender himself to the rich fund of amusement they afford, may be assured that the period of his youthful feelings is passed and gone. These graphic little figures are nothing more than they pretend to be; but what they pretend to be, they are to perfection. They are the champagne bubbles of the artist's mind, reflecting a droll and pugnacious world; and it is likewise commendable, that while so much skill has been displayed by the modeller, and while the greatest breadth and humour has been secured, there exists not the slightest approach to, or taint of, vulgarity. They are, indeed, perfectly original in their way, and if they remind us of anything which has gone before, it is the little figures which our great Phiz delights, when unrestricted by type or text, to pour from his etching point over the surface of steel or copper-plate. Bravo for Fleischmann, and Mr. Spurin, of New Bond-street, its contributor. Mr. Spurin likewise exhibits a model farm, which, with our notions of the picturesque, we should prefer to Tiptree, although it does not come up to that *beau ideal* of a farm, Sir John Conroy's, at Abridge. In this farm the figures can be set to work and to some extent perform the respective rustic duties assigned them. The flour-mill is set in motion, and the whole affair becomes instinct with movement. Mr. Spurin's brewery, drays, omnibuses, carriages, &c., are solid well-made toys, in which the English decidedly beat all others.

Mr. Gilbert, of Rugby, contributes the model of a goal for foot-ball and two of the actual foot-balls used at Rugby. Foot-ball, besides being a favourite game at our public schools, is much practised by rustics, who blow out a bladder, and put peas or horse-beans therein, which causes a rattle as the ball is kicked about. Shrove Tuesday is the great day for this sport, and Kingston-upon-Thames is one of the towns in which it is still kept up with its wonted spirit. Here the inhabitants close all their shutters, for the game is played in the streets; and we ourselves, when a youngster, had the honour of beginning the game, by kicking the ball from the balcony of the market-house, near the leaden statue of Queen Bess, to the mob below: the bell is locked up there by the authorities after the fun is over, until the next Shrovetide arrives. An attempt was made to put down this practice some time ago, but the Judges of Assize backed the right of the inhabitants; and the Judges but barely escaped being chaired through the town, so delighted were the mob at this confirmation of their favourite sport. Who does not recollect the poem of Sir Walter Scott upon the occasion of the great foot-ball match in December, 1815, which

took place in Ettrick Forest, between the men of that district and those of Yarrow, backed respectively by the Earl of Home and Sir Walter Scott, Sheriff of the Forest, one verse of which must suffice:—

These strip, lads, and to it though sharp be the weather,
And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall,
There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather,
And life is itself but a game of foot-ball.

In class 29, E. and W. Page exhibit cricket bats and balls, gloves, &c.; Duke and Sons, of Penshurst, Robert Dark, and other well-known makers, likewise contribute largely in this department. We have no means of judging of the qualities of any of these groups, further than that there appears to have been great care bestowed upon them. Cricket has so altered since we were boys, that, if we had not attended each celebrated game at Lord's, we could scarcely have recognised it as the same. The ball is now delivered with a strength and swiftness equal to a cannon-shot, and the players are compelled to clothe in a description of armour to protect themselves from its blows. Leggings of cork some half-inch thick, armlets of the same, and gloves encased with india-rubber, testify to the dangers of the field, as it is now constituted. So much importance, indeed, is attached to these encasements, that the great Lilly-white himself has employed his mind mechanical in the invention of a horsehair leg-guard; and elbow and knee-guards are numberless in class 29. If the game goes on at this rate, we shall have Mr. Samuel Pratt supplying these lords with armour wherein to wield the bat-on. In confirmation of the swiftness with which the ball is now delivered to the batter (no longer soft), Mr. A. D'Ack, M.A., has invented "a catapulta to serve in the absence of a first-rate bowler, where practice is required." This catapulta is much after the fashion of those used by the Romans in their sieges to hurl stones, &c. It may be seen in the same class, No. 199.

Mr. Medway, of Northampton, has invented and placed in the same class a set of cricket stumps constructed on a novel and simple process. The three upright pieces move upon a rule joint, which is, in its turn, firmly fixed in the earth. The slightest blow from the ball, in whatever direction the stumps may be struck, causes one or more of the stumps to fall, and one or both of the balls. We think that an addition might be made to it, so that the stumps should return to their place without the aid of the hand—the fall of the balls being a sufficient indication of the success of the bowler.

Mr. J. F. Trebeck, of Bishopsgate, has an assortment of cheap toys imperatively calling for notice, from the ostentatious display of a slate or tablet, on which is engraved or printed "The Exhibit Slate." Could the foreign visitor have any better proof that all connexion with the letter h as an aspirate has been dropped in the city of London, or that the caterers for its youth desire not its return to resume an acquaintance with so troublesome a customer?

Emily and Clara Bursall, York-terrace, Hornsey-road, show a selection of compressible toys. We know not whether they possess the same objection as such toys in general, which have a cold, clammy touch, and appear as if they were never dry and never would be.

There is a good deal of juvenile fishing-tackle scattered about the department devoted to that class of implements; and we would especially point out the beautiful rod made for the Prince of Wales by Mr. Little, of Fetter-lane, to the attention of our young readers.

There is a strong muster of archery implements: amongst the best of these are those shown by Ainge and Aldred, of Oxford-street; Buchanan, of Piccadilly; and Peter Muir, of Edinburgh. Those from G. Jacobs, of Cockspur-street, have a tawdry, catchy character; the wood, however, may be as good, if not better than the others—of this we know nothing, but there is a want of taste



in their general appearance. Scattered about the Building will be found hoop tops, slings, skip-jacks, pea-shooters, bandoliers, water-cutters, battle-axes, and shuttlecocks, cross-bows (some of a very formidable nature), kites, &c., and a boomerang. The "boomerang," says that complete encyclopaedia of all diversions, *Bogot's Boy's own Book*, "is an importation from New South Wales, where it is used by the natives for killing ducks and other wild fowl that abound in the lagoons of the extensive continent of Australia. The toy, which is formed of a thin curved piece of wood, flat on one side, and slightly rounded on the other, possesses several curious properties. If held horizontally, and then thrown forwards toward any object, it will rise on to the wind with a kind of rotatory motion, and, after a considerable flight, return again to within a yard or two of the thrower; or, if skilfully thrown, it can be made to touch the ground, and rebound several times after the manner of an oyster-shell, when it makes 'ducks and drakes' on the water. It can also be made to strike an object behind a tree." In fact, it will shoot round a corner.

There are a few optical toys in the Exhibition delightful to the eye and instructive to the mind—camera obscuras, camera lucidas, kaleidoscopes, magic lanterns, phantasmagorias, distorted landscapes, Chinese shadows, anamorphosis, illusions, instruments for seeing through Flanders bricks and mill-stones, &c.; then there are aërostatic apparatus, balloons, &c.; acoustic and pneumatic toys, musical glasses, and scientific toys, chess and draughts.

To teach his grandson draughts,
His leisure held employ,
Until at last the old man
Was beaten by the boy.

II. Lucas, Broad-court, Long-acre, has an elegantly-finished child's horse, with handle for servant, intended for park exercise.

Isaac Jefferies, of Cambridge, appears to have the best collection of five, bouncers, and tennis balls. These balls are admirably made; and it is surprising to what an immense distance one of them, although generally but an ounce in weight, may be sent by a blow from a racket. Some years ago, John Pittman, a celebrated racket-player, undertook, for a wager, to "drive" a ball higher than the cross of St. Paul's, which is 404 feet perpendicular height. He stood outside the railings in the church-yard, and, after many trials, stationed under the cross, who, to their astonishment, saw the ball rise many feet above it; so that, taking the angle of distance from the place where he stood, he must have sent a ball of this light weight full 400 feet, or nearly 170 yards.

M. Boucheit, 74, Baker-street, has a few mechanical toys, which remind us of those of our reading age, one of which, if set going in a ball-room, causes the ladies to take refuge in gentlemen's arms, or to jump immediately from the "horrid wretched" upon route chairs, gathering together their dresses in the most reckless thoughtlessness of their toilet, or the exhibition of those dear little feet, which have themselves been poetically compared to "little mice peeping in and out."

Mr. Farley, of Fleet-street, exhibits a collection of models of vessels "warranted to beat all Margate." The miniature ships are very highly finished and correctly rigged. In this respect they differ widely from the antiquities for nautical toys of but a few years back. Mr. Farley's shop, we believe, is the oldest repository for toys in London; our grandfathers' nurseries have often been made glad by a guinea well laid out there.

In the American department there are several first-rate toys, made of Indian-rubber, under Goodyear's patent. The heads of dolls will bear any treatment. You may "pitch" them, and knock them about in any way; and although they assume all sorts of odd appearances, they return with the greatest complacency to their former shape. In this they remind us of the old Eton anecdote of the son of a peer, who commenced squaring and hitting out at a coal-heaver for some fancied offence. The coalheaver took no heed of the youngster, but went on eating an onion and bread. A bystander urged the man to "give it him again." "V," remarked he, "v should I hit the young gimp? he seems to be pleased with what he's arter, and it don't hurt me." These Indian-rubber toys are all cast in dies, and the children's rattles and a few of the animals are the best. The dolls' heads have, however, one and all, a very impudent look, and those of some soldiers do not appear to have their eyes right. It may be that these eyes are not of the best description, there being many sorts. It somewhat astonished a committee of the House of Commons, some years ago, upon being told by a glass manufacturer, of Birmingham, that he had received, at one time, an order for £500 worth of dolls' eyes. Dolls' eyes may, for distinction, be divided into two sorts, the cheap and the expensive. The first are small, thin, hollow glass beads or spheres, made of white enamel, and coloured either black or blue, without any attempt at shading. The others are called natural eyes, in which an attempt is made to represent the iris. Dolls' eyes are largely imported. In Spanish America, black eyes only will find a market, while in our own country and Germany blue eyes are the favourites. Here are, likewise, several portable globes, made of sheet India-rubber, upon which the map is engraved. When required for use, these globes can be inflated and hung by a thread or string from the ceiling or elsewhere. This is assuredly an invention of great utility, and, to "out-door" preceptors, who have to travel, must prove of great value, while they will at once afford a cheap and accessible means of instruction to very many schools which have hitherto been without a geographical sphere by reason of the expense. In the same department are some toys of soap! doubtless to encourage an early love for cleanliness. There are several strong well-made swings, to be "hung 'twixt sister pear-trees," and at the same time afford to youth a practical lesson of the singular properties of the pendulum. Indeed, despite the jeers of the thoughtless at the apparent meanness of display of the Americans, there is much that can be looked at with considerable profit by the young as well as the matured.

In concluding this slight notice of the toys in the Exhibition, it would be very unfair to draw any comparison between the relative claims of the various countries for supremacy in their manufacture; as even those that have contributed more than some to their development have evidently done so under some impression that they might, in all probability, be rewarded by the Executive; while there are others, Switzerland for instance, that have never sent a single article of this sort.

The common impression, however, is, that English toys, in solidity, finish, and educational purposes, are far superior to those of any other country; and if we, to some extent, except the Chinese (who, by the by, have likewise nothing of the kind in the Crystal Palace), there is certainly more ingenuity, and a greater philo-sophical tendency, in the toys made in England, than in those the production of any other place.

The Chinese have not even a "lively spider" in their department; a toy which has rapidly popularised itself amongst us. A facetious con-

temporary appears to question its instructive qualities. Surely if a future generation of young ladies are familiarised sufficiently to the sight of these harmless creatures to the extent of suppressing a shriek, the deprivation of hysterics, or even the fulgurating of a faint, they will not have been made by the aid of a thread, to dance fantastic hornpipes upon the London pavement in vain.

It may, perhaps, be observed, that we have passed over several contrivances, which we will not raise to the dignity of toys, for the infliction of wanton cruelty upon animals and insects. Were we to notice them, it would be to censure with our utmost ability those persons, who, by their manufacture, encourage so debasing a feeling in youth. Nor should we exempt the builders of pigeon traps, a few of which are here and there exhibited; these traps being openly and avowedly made for the decoying of tame pigeons. We consider that many parents give too heedless an encouragement, or are too slow to suppress the dangerous fondness for "pigeon fancying," the pursuit of which often takes an otherwise amiable-hearted and conscientious boy into the lowest and most depraved of society, from whom he learns that to lure and to detain a neighbour's property is as fair as though he had caught a sparrow or entrapped a mouse. The losing the defined line of demarcation between *meum* and *tuum* thus early, cannot fail but of having its baneful influence in after life. If philosophy is to be easily learned from the toys of youth, how much more readily may the seeds of vice be engendered from amusements which are grafted upon and inseparable from the lowest associations.

CENTAUR, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

We have often had the pleasure of making honourable mention of Count D'Orsay's talent in art, in which he enjoys a wide range, compassing alike the efforts of the pencil and the chisel. His productions are so numerous and varied in character, so admirable in execution, and so full of spirit, that we almost regret that the Count's position in society should have made him an amateur instead of a professional artist. The noble Centaur, an Engraving of which we give, we recollect very well seeing at Gore House (at least the model), when amongst us admirers we remarked the Duke of Wellington. We believe it has since been produced in silver; if not it ought to be, for it would make a hand-some work of first-class merit.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AWARDS.

THIRD NOTICE.

Those who in after years may turn to the record of the honours lately distributed amongst the Exhibitors of All Nations, in the expectation that it will present a fair reflex of the position of industry and the attainments of science in 1851, will be grievously disappointed. The very reading of the list, indeed, would convince them that there was something wanting, and that the commercial greatness of an age like the present could not have been dependent, to any great extent, upon trivialities such as those to which the juries have awarded prizes. The reports of the juries, which we are promised shortly, will, perhaps, throw light upon the intentions with which many of these awards were made, and which, without such explanation, appear to be capricious and altogether inconsistent with any practically useful purpose. In the meantime we pursue our comments upon the decisions as they stand, which oblige upon their face circumstances of a somewhat questionable character.

Passing over Classes I. and II., which we may attend to another time, we come to Class III., that of "Substances used as Food," in which we find two council medals, and no less than ten prize medals, awarded to different individuals for beet-root sugar. The two council medals go to France and the prize medals are thus distributed—France, 3; Austria, 6; Prussia, 1; Russia, 1. Now, considering the history and circumstances of this manufacture; considering that it is purely factitious in origin, and only supported in the countries where it is carried on by high protective duties; considering that the declared object with which this manufacture was first established in France by Napoleon was to injure the British colonial trade, and that the undisguised object with which it is still encouraged in Austria, in Prussia, in Russia, is to render the people of those nations as independent as possible of British supplies, and, in short, to exclude us from commercial relations; considering that all this is at variance with the true and enlightened principles of commerce, which are a distinguishing feature of the present age, we are justified in pointing to these awards as extremely unfortunate in themselves, and can only account for their being made by referring to the fact that of that combination of foreign "interests" which the commissioners went out of their way to introduce into their jury scheme, and which we denounce in our last as impolitic and unjust.

As the introduction of the manufacture of beet-root sugar into this country, and more particularly into Ireland, is a question which has been much discussed lately, and as the awarding of no less than twelve prizes to the producers of this article is likely to have some influence in promoting projects of this sort, we think it right to direct the attention of our readers to a paper read by Professor Hancock, at the last meeting of the British Association, on the "Prospects of the Beet Sugar Manufacture in England" (reprinted in another column), from which it appears that, in a commercial point of view, the profitable result of such a speculation is very questionable, the case of France, with a protected and exclusive trade, not applying here. From these calculations it would seem probable that, taking into account the cost of the raw material, and the price of the refined sugar, in France and the United Kingdom respectively, "the result was so varied as to turn a profit of £35,000, at the French prices, on a capital of £78,000, into a loss of £4000 at the Irish prices, and a loss of £16,000 at the Essex prices;" being only one instance out of many "showing how fallacious it must be to reason from the success of the manufacture in France to its success in the United Kingdom, without taking into account the difference in economic conditions (including fiscal arrangements) between the two countries being alone sufficient to make that which was profitable in France unprofitable here."

Dismissing the subject of beet sugar for the present, we cannot help expressing a confident hope that the introduction of this fabricated production as a substitute for the genuine article may be rendered still more unnecessary by the removal of the absurd restrictions now imposed upon the refinery of cane sugar.

In Class IV., whilst we cordially approve of the justness of the award of a council medal to the Belfast Flax Improvement Society, for "the persevering and successful efforts to improve the quality of the fibre of flax," we cannot but regret that Chevalier Claussen was denied the same honour for his ingenious and truly scientific process of preparing flax and flax cotton, whereby the value of that staple will be greatly enhanced, and its applicability to manufacturing processes largely extended. The details of this process have been already explained at some length in the columns of this Journal; it may be sufficient, therefore, to state here its principal features, whereby, as will appear, that not only a new process is applied to an end previously attained by other processes, but new and valuable characteristics are given to the article itself which was before considered not to be capable of. We should observe that the principal process is purely a chemical one—the flax being first saturated with a solution of soda, by which the gluten is removed; it is then soaked in dilute acid, wherupon the chemical combination, resulting in effervescence, separates the fibre, and converts it into a cotton-like substance. One important advantage resulting from this alteration in the character of the material is, that, instead of the hardness and coarseness generally observable in linens, it will possess the warmth of woollens, the softness of cotton, and the glossiness of silk; and another and still more important advantage is, that it becomes, which it was not before, amenable to the ordinary processes of manufacture, and by the very same machinery as that applied to cotton itself. Such are the main features of this important invention; and, after considering them, we feel satisfied that our readers will agree with us that it was a mockery of justice to withhold from the ingenious originator the "council medal," and to add the insult of tendering a second-class prize medal. Yet such has been done; and, in common with many others similarly treated, but who have not half his grounds of complaint, the Chevalier Claussen has very properly rejected the professed distinction.

In the Machinery department we find a council medal awarded to Appold's rotary pump, whose voluminous cascade most of our readers recollect gazing on with admiration. But surely there is nothing very new in the rotary principle applied to pumping up water, and nothing so remarkably superior in the machinery of Appold (amongst many others exhibited) to entitle it to the distinction here intended. There is, indeed, considerable doubt whether Appold's is, after all, the best of the day; and this is a question which we may yet have to discuss. But, if the application of the rotary principle to water was neither new nor very important, its application to machinery has long been an acknowledged desideratum, but one involving a problem of the greatest difficulty. This desideratum, however, has been accomplished in connexion with one very valuable field of mechanical appliance—namely, that of the printing press, by Mr. Applegath, in his vertical printing-machine, a machine by which the limits of production have been extended half a dozen fold, beyond what they had previously reached under the most skilful manifestation of reciprocating machinery; the contrivances by which this was attained were in the highest degree complicated, but withal unerringly accurate; and all that Mr. Applegath was awarded for his invention is a common prize medal. The thousands of eager spectators who daily crowded about this machine, when in operation at the Crystal Palace, will form an estimate of the profound and dispassionate judgment brought to bear by the jurors from this single award alone.

If we were to judge by the amount of enterprise bestowed upon "civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances," or the amount of interest taken by the community in such subjects, by the awards in Class VI., we should not arrive at a conclusion very complimentary to the genius of the age. There are in all only three council medals and twenty-three prize medals earned by the whole body of exhibitors to this comprehensive department; and these are chiefly for models of works long since accomplished, as the Plymouth Breakwater, Strasburg Cathedral, the cast iron bridge over the Wye, &c., or for topographical models of various districts, as the Isle of Wight, &c. As for our architects, they appear to have been completely disheartened or paralysed by the brilliant success of the Crystal Palace style of building, for they have not sent in a single suggestion considered worthy of reward; and of the three council medals, Sir Joseph Paxton and Sir Charles Fox receive two, the other for "the design of the great Building," the other "for the execution." The third is very justly awarded to Prince Albert, for his successful labour in the cause of humanity, which have resulted in the production of his model lodging-house, one of the very few contributions tending to the improvement of the social and economic relations of the masses, which the Great Exhibition has been the means of bringing before the world.

The preceding observations have chiefly been directed to general considerations involved in the scheme of awards in certain classes, or in particular instances; and we wish we could continue to argue in the same spirit, and to stand aloof from mere questions of individual merit, and private interests, affected by these decisions. But it is impossible to

do so; the complaints of injustice and the charge of favouritism and leniency against, not one, but various juries and groups are so loud and circumstantial that we feel bound to give them a hearing. Of course, in all this outcry are mingled the small shrill voices of many a little pretender, who, but for the confessed and wholesale blundering of the juries, would never have been heard of, and who has now the proud privilege of being "an ill-used man," in company with such names as those of Broadhurst, Collards, Troughton and Simms, Claussen, Potts, Copeland, &c. At the same time, even these were entitled to a hearing on the trial of their favoured merits; and it is very hard that, being personally excluded from the Building by theiggardly parsimony of the Executive, they should have been prevented the only direct method of securing such hearing. In this district, many of the "ill-used" entrusted the keys of the cases which included their several treasures to the policemen in attendance, in the confiding hope that some plodding juryman, attracted by the outward promise of the imprisoned exhibit, would honour it with closer inspection, and reveal his merits to his fellows in "the group." Vanit delusion! In very numerous instances have come well authenticated to our knowledge, the keys remained very snugly in the pockets of the police. "Hope deferred" had at last begun to wear itself out, and as the Exhibition drew towards its close many of the non-examined were fain to look to the "chapter of accidents" for their chance of sharing in the honours of the day, or at least comforted themselves with the reflection that others, rivals in their trade, might be wholly overlooked as well as themselves. When, however, it appeared that non-inspection of the goods was no bar to an award, and that the rival producer carried off the palm in competition with others whose goods positively remained unexamined during the whole six months, the outcry was loud and bitter, and, what is more, was just; and these complaints remaining uncontradicted and unexplained involves a serious and damaging imputation against all engaged in making such awards.

PROTEST OF THE MUSICAL JURORS.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., PRESIDENT, AND TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, With reference to the memorial which the undersigned members of the Musical Jury, in Class 10A, had the honour of addressing to your Royal Highness, and the Royal Commissioners on the subject of the reversal or non-confirmation of their awards of the council medals for pianofortes at the Great Exhibition, they beg most respectfully to state that the emblem of Messrs. Collard and Collard was also returned, by the unanimous voice of the Musical Jury, as entitled to the council medal for their various improvements in pianoforte-making, and for the general excellence of their instruments. The memorialists would respectfully beg leave to impress upon your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners that the arguments already adduced by them in the memorial referred to apply with equal force to the house of Collard, which, from an early period, has been most honourably distinguished in connexion with the manufacture of the pianoforte, and whose important improvements have had a beneficial and lasting influence on this branch of our manufacture; in confirmation of which and of their own awards the undersigned would respectfully refer your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners to the accompanying list of patent inventions which have been introduced by the house of Collard, and which, in the opinion of memorialists, fully entitle them to the award of the council medal. They have the less hesitation in thus addressing your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners, as they find that public opinion has already called into question both the justice and the correctness of the awards for this section of the Exhibition, recently published under the authority of the Royal Commissioners; and that the musical public in particular attach to the memorialists the responsibility of such decisions.

While the memorialists will be ever ready to defend the integrity and soundness of their own decisions, they cannot but protest against being held responsible for those of other bodies—from whose opinions they unequivocally differ, and who, however competent on other subjects, have evinced on this on the requisite knowledge to justify the reversal of the decrees of those better qualified, both by professional experience and scientific acquirements, for the more effective discharge of such duties.

HENRY R. BISHOP, Knight (Chairman and Reporter), and the Professor of Music at the University of Oxford. DR. SCHAFHAETL, Commissioner from Bavaria and Juror, Member of the Royal Académie, and Professor and Head Librarian in the University of Munich.

LE CHEVALIER SIGISMUND NEUKOMM, WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music and Queen's College. CIPRIANI POTTER, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, London. GEORGE T. SMART, Knight, Organist and Composer of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS TO THE QUEEN.

On Thursday, November 6, a very important meeting of the Royal Commissioners was held in the Crystal Palace, at which the following report to her Majesty was agreed to:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal warrant of the 3rd of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of All Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's Royal charter of the 1st of August, 1850, humbly beg to submit to your Majesty the following Report:—

The Exhibition, for the promotion of which we were appointed by your Majesty, was finally closed on the 15th of October of this year, and we humbly beg to report to your Majesty that the medals and prizes have been awarded to the successful exhibitors by the juries appointed to judge of the merits of their products, and are in course of distribution. The full report of the juries will be sent to you at a convenient period, together with the list of the successful competitors. We are now engaged in settling all the business connected with the Exhibition, and in defraying the various expenses incurred during its progress. Most of the claims on the funds at our disposal, however, are already discharged, and, after all shall have been satisfied, a considerable surplus will remain, the precise amount of which cannot be ascertained until the accounts are finally wound up, when they will be duly laid before your Majesty, but which surplus we have reason to believe will not be less than £150,000.

This surplus will consist of the balance that may remain in our hands, after deducting all expenditure from the sum of (in round numbers) £505,000, which was derived from the following sources:—

Subscriptions	£67,400
Entrance fees	424,400
Casual receipts	13,000

£505,000

Of the entrance fees, a portion has been paid by foreign visitors, and it was owing to the fact that the contributions of all nations were then displayed, that the number of visits made by persons attracted to the Exhibition amounted to upwards of 6,000,000.

The subscriptions were derived, with few exceptions, solely from your Majesty's subjects, and were made after a public announcement that they must be "absolute and definite," but that should any surplus remain it was the intention of your Majesty's Commissioners "to apply the same to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for future years." We are of opinion that greater benefit may be derived by the public from the furtherance of the national objects for which the Exhibition was designed, and in such a manner that the advantages which may be obtained should not be confined solely to your Majesty's subjects, but should be shared, as far as it may be possible, by other countries.

These objects your Majesty's Commissioners conceive to have been the furtherance of every branch of human industry, by the creation of the processes employed in the respective industries, by the promotion of the arts and sciences, and the propagation of knowledge and intelligence, by the practical illustrations of educational objects, and the diffusion of the results of researches in all departments of science and art. Your Majesty's Commissioners have the satisfaction to be able to express to your Majesty their conviction that the exhibition has, to a great extent, attained these objects, and that in its consequences the most beneficial results may yet be expected.

Already many requirements on the part of the public have become apparent during the course of the Exhibition, and have found expression in various suggestions made to us for the application of the surplus; many of them, however,

were for objects quite inconsistent with the pledges above alluded to, while others, though for purposes in accordance with them, were of a limited, partial, or local character.

Your Majesty's Committee of the Board of Trade,
strictly in accordance with the ends of the Exhibition as those which may increase the sum of material education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry. We are fully aware of the difficulty of devising a comprehensive plan to meet these objects; should the view, however, which we have taken as to the manner of fulfilling our pledge meet with your Majesty's approbation, we beg to assure your Majesty that we will give it the most full and careful consideration, and that in the subject, and we would suggest that full time should be afforded us to consider and mature such a plan as we should propose, in laying before your Majesty; the more so as, from the disproportion between the end proposed and the means at present applicable to it, much will depend on the extent of co-operation we may receive from the public.

We are advised, however, that our powers under your Majesty's Royal charter will cease when all the expenses incidental to the exhibition shall have been discharged, and notice thereof given to your Majesty's Secretary of State, and that we have not the power of deciding what to do with the surplus.

Therefore, it will be your Majesty's pleasure that we should act further in this matter, as may be necessary, before we can take even any preliminary step, that your Majesty should grant to us by Royal charter such further powers as your Majesty may deem necessary, to enable us to lay before your Majesty a scheme for the application of the surplus in accordance with the expectations held out to the public, and, with the sanction and approval of your Majesty, to adopt such measures as may be necessary for such purpose.

All which we humbly take leave to report to your Majesty.

Given under our corporate seal this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1851. (Signed) ALBERT, President of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

GREAT EXHIBITION—THE LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir.—In the retrospect of the errors which have occurred in the management of the Exhibition in your paper a week or two ago, since which I have not found time to remark on it, you made use of some such expression as this—“We know that in many cases it was not until the last moment that the local committees could induce exhibitors to send in their goods, and that it was often almost as a favour to the energetic agent.” This has given me as a text for the few remarks I would offer in correction of an omission in your catalogue of the above errors. “We know” is a very poor and even vague expression which would have dictated as due to those “energetic agents” the organs of the local committees, whose exertions you so freely and justly acknowledge, the local secretaries? Throughout they were most strangely neglected. At the opening, when it might have been supposed that they would have had a special place assigned them, they were utterly ignored; and at the closing ceremony when the Executive might have been expected to have had time to consider their fault and to have done their best to repair it, the neglect was as great, but if possible more aggravating. An announcement was made that the local secretaries and managing committees were to enter at certain doors, the first seeming to imply that reserved seats would be appointed for them, when they were, in fact, left to scramble for places among the mass of exhibitors and others who were outside the privileged place. And for whom, instead of those who should of right have been there, was this spot devoted? Besides ambassadors, representatives of the press, and lady-exhibitors and others, to whom the privilege was reasonably accorded, the friends of those in authority, and merely a few of these, of whom no one would have complained, but enough to nearly fill up the enormous space thus enclosed, which one says *nearly*, for the papers do not give the exact dimensions, of a thousand persons. I say *nearly*, for in this apparent effort to fill up the place with people who had no claim from their exertions in the great work to be there, some of the space was actually left vacant, while those, some of whom had probably a greater right to enjoy it than even some of the Executive, if exertion could earn such a right, were excluded. Pray give this correction of the omission your list of omissions a corner in your columns; it will not be too long after the great fact for its appearance, and it will be a warning to all who are engaged in similar undertakings. I have, in a little breathing space, after the vast labour which followed the close of the Exhibition, had the opportunity of those honours which I believe fairly earned, and I have now to reflect on the wrong inflicted by them on their unacknowledged companions who were not even allowed, though many must have travelled a long distance to be present to hear the recognition of their services by the Royal founder of the great undertaking. Trusting you will accord insertion to this exposure of the unworthy treatment of those who, of all men who have laboured in the great work, must be allowed to rank next, so from the purest and most disinterested motives, of the managers of the Exhibition, yourself as you did to other errors in the management of the Exhibition, a very useful task, if only for the prevention of similar blunders on any future occasion. I beg to confess myself one of the neglected.

A LOCAL SECRETARY.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

At the last meeting of the British Association, Professor Hanceck read a paper "On the Prospects of the Beet Sugar Manufacture of the United Kingdom," of which the following is an abstract—Public attention had been directed to this manufacture by the effort to establish a public company in London for its introduction into Ireland. He had learnt that, at Maldon, the manufacture had been attempted by a private company; but this attempt led to failure in a short time. A manufactory had been recently established at Chelembord, and contracts had been entered into with the farmers in that neighbourhood to supply raw produce. The manufacture depended on the cost of raw produce, and the price of refined beet-sugar depended on the cost of production—1st. What was the price of beet-root?—It was to be for a series of years? 2nd. What was the price of refined beet-sugar likely to be after 1854? 3rd. Would it be profitable to carry on the manufacture at those probable prices of the raw produce and manufactured article?—As to the price of beet-root, its price varied in France from an average of 12s. 1d. per ton in the north-east of France, to 1s. 5d. per ton in the north-west of France. The average for the whole of France was 1s. 1d. per ton. In Ireland the price stated as contracted for the Sugar Beet Company was 1s. 6d. per ton, and the price in Essex was 1s. 10d. per ton. Thus it appeared that the present price in Ireland was higher than the average of France, and the present price in Ireland was higher than the average of the highest-priced districts of France. What the future price in Ireland and England was likely to be was a difficult question, and had not been as yet fully investigated. As to the second question—the price of refined beet-sugar after 1854—it was necessary to take the year 1854, because at present there was a differential duty in favour of home-grown beet-sugar, which would diminish each year, and cease after July, 1854. At that time the short price of refined beet-sugar was 4s. 4d. per cwt., and the long price would most probably not exceed 4s. 4d. per cwt. It seemed, a fall below these prices might be anticipated from three causes:—1. From the diminished cost of production of refined cane-sugar, consequent on the increased consumption produced by the fall in market price from 49s. 4d. to 42s. 4d. per cwt. on the equalisation of the duties. 2nd. From the removal of the absurd restrictions now imposed on cane-sugar refiners. 3d. From the competition between cane-sugar and beet-sugar, the latter were manufactured to any extent.—As to the third question, would it be profitable to manufacture beet-sugar in England?—The Essex price of 1s. 10d. per ton, refined sugar to sell at 2s. per cwt? This calculation on a quantity which had been most rated on were two in number—that of Mr. W. K. Sulivan, chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin, and that of Mr. Paul Hamor, of the firm of Sarret, Hamor, Duquesne, and Co., the largest manufacturers of beet-sugar at Valenciennes, dated 18th of April, 1850. These estimates were as follows:—

Mr. Sullivan's Estimate for Ireland.

<i>Estimated profit in France.</i>				
60,000 tons of beet, at £1 per ton	..	..	..	£45,000
Cost of manufacture, at £1½ per ton of beet	..	..	..	27,000
Total outlay	..	..	..	72,000
Produce, 5 per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt	..	..	..	53,000
<i>Estimated profit in France.</i>				
<i>Same Estimate applied to Essex.</i>				
60,000 tons of beet, at £1 per ton	..	..	..	£57,000
Cost of manufacture, at £1½ per ton of beet	..	..	..	27,000
Total outlay	..	..	..	84,000
Produce, 5 per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt	..	..	..	53,000
<i>Estimated profits only.</i>				
<i>M. Paul Hamelin's Estimates for France.</i>				
61,507 tons of beet, at £1 6d per ton	..	..	..	..
Cost of manufacture, nearly £1½ per ton of beet	..	..	..	..
Total outlay	..	..	..	..
Produce, 4½ per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt	..	..	..	..
Estimated profit in France	..	..	..	£35,700
<i>Same Estimates applied to Ireland.</i>				
61,507 tons of beet, at £1 6d per ton	..	..	..	£24,000
Cost of manufacture, nearly £1½ per ton of beet	..	..	..	39,900
Total outlay	..	..	..	..
Produce, 4½ per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt.	..	..	..	..
Estimated loss in Ireland	..	..	..	£1,550

From these simple calculations it appeared at once that, by only introducing into the estimates the Irish and English prices of beet-root and of refined beet-sugar, the capital was so varied as to turn a profit of £3,000 at the French prices on a capital of £78,000, into a loss of £4,000 at the Irish prices, and a loss of £16,000 at the Essex prices. It followed, therefore, that the French estimate did not, as had been alleged, corroborate Mr. Sullivan's estimate: on the contrary,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AUTHENTIC LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

MANUSCRIPT NEWSPAPER.—IMPRISONMENT.—ELECTION FOR PESTH.

LOUIS KOSUTH, Governor of Hungary, only son of *Andreas Kosuth*, by his wife, *Caroline Weber*, was born on the 27th of April, 1802, at *Monok*, in the county of *Zemplin*. At an early age he was sent to the Calvinist College of *Patak*, and there educated. In 1819 he commenced the ordinary course of study for the law, and attended the district court of *Eperies* and the Royal court at *Pesth*. Having completed his studies he returned to *Monok* in 1822, and was appointed honorary attorney to the county. He was fond of field sports, and at this period gave far more of his time to them than to law; but even thus early he took some part in politics in opposition to the efforts of Austria to imperialise Hungary.

In 1831 the cholera broke out in Hungary; the disease was new—its ravages terrible—the idea seized upon the Slovack peasants that the upper classes had poisoned the water, and they rose and murdered the clergy, Jews, and landlords; all were terror-stricken. Then first Kosuth became publicly known. Wherever the pestilence was most fierce or the fear greatest he came, urged measures of relief, addressed the people, and by his plain and earnest eloquence dispelled their delusion, and calmed the excitement. Thus distinguished, he was named by several peers to attend the Diet of 1832 as their proxy, which gave the right to speak but not to vote. He spoke but once in the Diet; and his attention was given to a far more important object than making speeches. Except to those who heard him either as member or in the galleries, the doings of the Diet were known only by a miserable committee report, one-sided and lifeloose. Kosuth laboriously wrote reports and sent them in manuscript to a number of subscribers. The interest excited by his able summary of important documents and speeches increased that, in 1834, his subscribers amounted to 80. To diminish the cost and to extend the circulation and usefulness of the paper, he set up a lithographic press. Against this move the Austrian Government took measures. The great question then before the Diet was the abolition of serfdom; against this a diversion was the thing of all others desired by Austria; a discussion on the liberty of the press would have entirely absorbed attention, and Kosuth, therefore, followed the advice of the friends with whom he acted, gave up the press, and resumed the manuscript. The primitive little newspaper was read at the club of every one of the fifty-two Hungarian counties, and served to awaken an interest in practical measures, and to expose the systematic aggression of Austria.

The sittings of the Diet ended in 1836. It had shown too much the spirit of reform to please the Court at Vienna; and, to stay the progress of its measures, the old hackneyed story of a conspiracy was trumped up, and several young men of note were arrested; their trials were pretty much of the same order as those of late (so well exposed by Mr. Gladstone) at Naples; Kossuth urged the unconstitutionalism of the proceedings, but in vain: the influence of the men was dangerous to Austrian encroachment, and they were found guilty and imprisoned.

Kossuth diligently continued his paper. The county meetings—the same as all the English shiremothes—were then of great importance; they discussed every project of reform, and resolved upon the course the representatives of the counties should adopt in the Diet; they were, in short, local Parliaments in preparation for the Diet or great Parliament. Hitherto, however, the several counties had been isolated. The news-letter reported the proceedings, and the counties understood each other and became united. The paper, though then but in manuscript, became a new power—the people felt it, the Imperial Court took fright, and in 1837 Kossuth was thrown into gaol, was kept for a year without a trial, and then sentenced to four years' imprisonment. For the success of such tyranny there had, however, been too much written, too much spoken in the country, the excitement became great. The Diet again met in 1839, and ordered his immediate release, demanding the production of Kossuth illegal. The supplies were refused, and only granted in May, 1840, on the condition of the immediate liberation of Kossuth and a complete amnesty for all political offenders. The supplies were granted on the 15th of May, and next day the prisoners were liberated.

Our books, without writing materials, when on that day he came forth from prison, pale, worn, broken in all but hope for Hungary, an immense concourse of people assembled to welcome his liberation. He was escorted through the town that night by a procession with some thousand torch-bearers—the mode in Hungary of giving a triumph with the highest honour.

Kossuth returned with renewed energy to the press; the Ministry and a majority of the Diet were liberal, and on New Year's Day, 1841, with Kossuth as editor, appeared the first number of the *Pesti Hirlap* (Pesth Herald). It was a weekly newspaper, but soon became a daily paper. Its circulation rose rapidly to 5, 6, 8, and then 10,000, and at one period reached even to 12,000. Its influence was immense. Opinion throughout Hungary was fast gathering to the full strength of union. But Austria was not idle; and, in 1844, succeeded in changing the Ministry.

The Liberals of 1838 were displaced by Imperialists, and the editorship of the *Hirlap* was taken from Kosuth. He had become convinced that to make the progress of Reform safe it must be begun by reform of the counties, and must enlist the people. He therefore devoted himself to the emancipation of the serfs, and the enfranchisement of the trade of Hungary from the prohibition to import only Austrian manufactures, and export no manufactured goods of Hungary to Austria, and for this purpose formed the betegyle, an association pledged to consume no Austrian

goods until the tariff was reformed.

The effect was felt. Austrian manufacturers, to preserve their trade, had to transplant their factories to Hungary. To repress this new-born spirit the Court at Vienna fell upon the device of appointing paid Imperial commissioners at the head of the counties, instead of the Lord-Lieutenants, who were the old constitutional heads. This more stirred agitation. The reform leaders from every quarter of the kingdom met at Pesth, and during the quarterly fairs of 1848 and 1847, to which the people from all parts came, the needful measures of reform were publicly discussed by one, and in every direction determined. At the head of the movement was Dr. Kossuth, whose speeches, and rose in popularity; he was not merely eloquent, but patriotic. Bathyani felt his importance, and exerted himself to the utmost to secure his election to the Diet for the county of Pesth. The Diet met in November, 1847. Previously, the project of reform of the Liberals had been published, and immediately the Diet met, the law abolishing the feudal service of the tenants and the immunity of the nobles from taxation passed the Lower House.

THE HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTION.—AUSTRIAN INTRIGUE.—TREASON OF JELLAČIĆ.—SERBIAN AND CROATIAN WAR.

Kossuth, as representative of the county of Pesth, became, by his eloquence, the most popular man of the Diet, and, in the commencement of 1848, made his great speech on the liberties of Hungary. He argued that, as the Government was constituted, progress was impossible; Hungary was ruled by a Monarch who served two parts of his dominion in different capacities; at Vienna he was Emperor, and absolute; at Freiburg a King, and limited by the constitution. The result must be constant encroachment and distrust. It was not possible to be at the same time an Imperial tyrant and the ruler of a free people. Formerly every state of the Austrian dominions had a constitution. The 800 years' rule of the house of Hapsburg and the thirty years' war had wrested them from all but Hungary, and now either the constitutions must be restored to all, or Hungary must follow them into slavery. The sole safeguard, therefore, of Hungarian liberty was in the restoration of the constitutions and liberties to every state of the Austrian dominions.

In the Diet the speech was heard with profound wonder and respect; out of doors its idea of security to Hungary by the enfranchisement of the whole Austrian people was caught up with enthusiasm. The popularity of Kosuth increased. It was felt that the proposal originating in the Diet could be truly put at the disposal of the whole Hungarian people. Never was eloquence followed more quickly by practical results. It was determined that a project for the restoration of the constitutions should be prepared and carried by deputation to the Emperor. The report of the speech and account of the proceedings reached Vienna on the same day with the news of the revolution at Paris and the flight of Louis Philippe. Forthwith the people were in commotion, and the storm of excitement rose, until, on the 18th of March, it burst into revolution: the soldiers refused to fire on the populace, the Court was



1 November L. Kossuth

M. KOSSUTH.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

terror-stricken, Metternich fled, and the Hungarian deputation, with Kossuth at its head, arrived at Vienna.

The Emperor at once received them, was complacence itself, accepted the project of the constitution, and at the same time entreated Kossuth to restore the peace of Vienna, which he alone could do, and, doing which, he would prove himself the best friend of the Hapsburg dynasty. Kossuth consented, and, with the theme of revising to its former glory the Austrian empire, and the restoration of the ancient rights of self-government, he gave direction to the disturbed ferment of ideas among the people, fixed their thoughts upon law and order, restored faith in the Emperor, and made peace.

Just a month after these events, the Emperor, accompanied by his whole family, came in state to Presburg, to swear to the constitution, give his sanction to the reformed laws, and affirm the Cabinet of Count Bathyni. In this Ministry Kossuth was, on the 11th of April, appointed Minister of Finance, and Francis Pulszki Under Secretary of State in the same department. The Diet had resolved that in future the nobility or freeholders, in common with the rest of the people, should pay taxes from which they had hitherto been

exempt, and these appointments were made, avowedly, because no less popular men could dare to carry the measure, but at bottom with the secret hope that Austria could stir up such opposition to this equality of taxation that the popularity would be lost in the attempt, and the men become so hated that in all probability the bullet of some assassin or the waters of the Danube might close their career.

Whilst the Hungarian Ministry were trustfully engaged in laborious preparation of the needful measures of reform to be brought before the Diet, the Court of Vienna was deep buried in intrigues; their principal mover, the Archduchess Sophie, sister of the Queen of Prussia, Saxon, and the King of Bavaria, and mother of the present Emperor, a woman of boundless ambition, and who, from her ability and resolution, has earned the name of being the only man in the family of Hapsburg. Her object was not only the maintenance of Imperialism as it stood, but its extension over the whole of Hungary—her means, the awaking of the race hatred between the Croats, Servians, and Wallachs, her man for the work Jellachich. Her schemes being unfolded to him, he at first refused to enter upon it, for the simple reason that it would be unconstitutional, or, in plainer words,

an Imperial treason. The Archduchess burst into tears, caught him in her arms, declared that without him they were all lost. He gave way, and became a traitor. But two or three days were over since the Emperor had sworn to the constitution at Presburg, when Jellachich was sent for, to be named Ban of Croatia and go forth to create, as the last prop of Imperialism, civil war amongst a people then one in their enthusiasm for reform of the constitution and the laws. Jellachich was not long in entering upon his treason and inquiry. On the 14th of May the Servians declared war against the Hungarians and rose, and, without quarter, put to death all the Hungarians they could find. Troops were sent against them, but, notwithstanding the most positive instructions of the Hungarian Minister of War, they continually acted, under secret instructions from the Court at Vienna, solely on the defensive, and so gave the Servians opportunity to gather strength. The Croats at the same time refused to acknowledge the Hungarian Ministry or the laws of the Diet, although their own representatives had helped to pass them. The open instructions sent to Jellachich, although several were autograph letters of the Emperor himself, to obey the Hungarian Ministry were persistently disregarded; he began to assemble an army on the frontier, and was declared, on the 10th of June, a traitor by the Emperor. Still the Hungarian Diet, unwilling to declare war against the Croats, proposed that the Archduke John should be appointed mediator. His mission failed Jellachich, in his own paper, boasted that he had authority for all his acts, and that in everything contrary to them the Emperor acted by compulsion.

FORTS FOR PEACE.—DEATH OF LAMBERG.—KOSSUTH PREACHES THE WAR.—THE BATTLE OF PAKORD.

On the 1st of September the Croatian army crossed the frontier. Still the Diet of Hungary were resolved, if it were possible, to avert war, and a deputation, consisting of several members of the Ministry, the House of Peers and Commons—in all, sixty persons—was sent to Vienna, and had an audience, for the purpose of explanation, on the 9th of September, with the Emperor, at the Palace at Schönbrunn. His answer was evasive; and, whilst the deputies were still hearing him, there was found in the ante-room the official paper declaring that the Emperor approved of every act of Jellachich. The deputation departed in silence; every man placed the red war feather in his hat, and they returned to Presburg.

There was little room left for doubt as to the future; but they resolved as one further effort for peace to send a deputation to the Austrian Diet at Vienna. It arrived on the 10th of September, was refused admittance, and the Hungarian Ministry resigned. On the 13th the Minister of the Interior occupied alone the ministerial place in the Hungarian Diet. The Diet called upon Kossuth for the time to resume his position, he obeyed, and, taking again his official seat, was welcomed with enthusiasm. The Diet authorised him to carry into effect his financial plan, and to incur a Government debt by the issue of paper money. Volumes were collected in for the defence of the town and Diet; but still another attempt was made to avert the war.

Both by law and autograph letters of the Emperor, the Archduke Stephen stood at the head of the Government; and the party, still clinging to the hope of peace, urged him to direct the formation of a new Cabinet, which was undertaken by Louis Bathyni. Jellachich, to avert hostilities, was slowly advancing upon Pesth. He issued orders to all the Hungarian cavalry regiments to join his army, and to offer no opposition to the Croats. With the exception of a single regiment of cuirassiers, the Hungarian officers refused obedience to the general, and followed the instructions of the Ministry. They sent, however, a deputation of officers to Jellachich, with the request that they might be shown the Imperial order for the invasion of Hungary. Jellachich admitted that he had no such order; but declared that he was acting under a direct understanding with the Emperor.

Bathyni at once demanded that the Archduke, who, as Palatine, was constitutionally captain general of the kingdom, should take command of the Hungarian army. The Duke obeyed, and, as a last effort for peace, sought an interview with Jellachich, on a steamer on the Lake Balaton. On one side were gathered the Hungarian, on the other the Croatian, forces. It was arranged that each general should come with three attendants. Jellachich did not appear, offering as his reason that the Archduke had raised the Hungarian, and not the Austrian, colours, which were those of his family. Finding thus no chance of peace, the Duke on the 24th set off for Vienna.

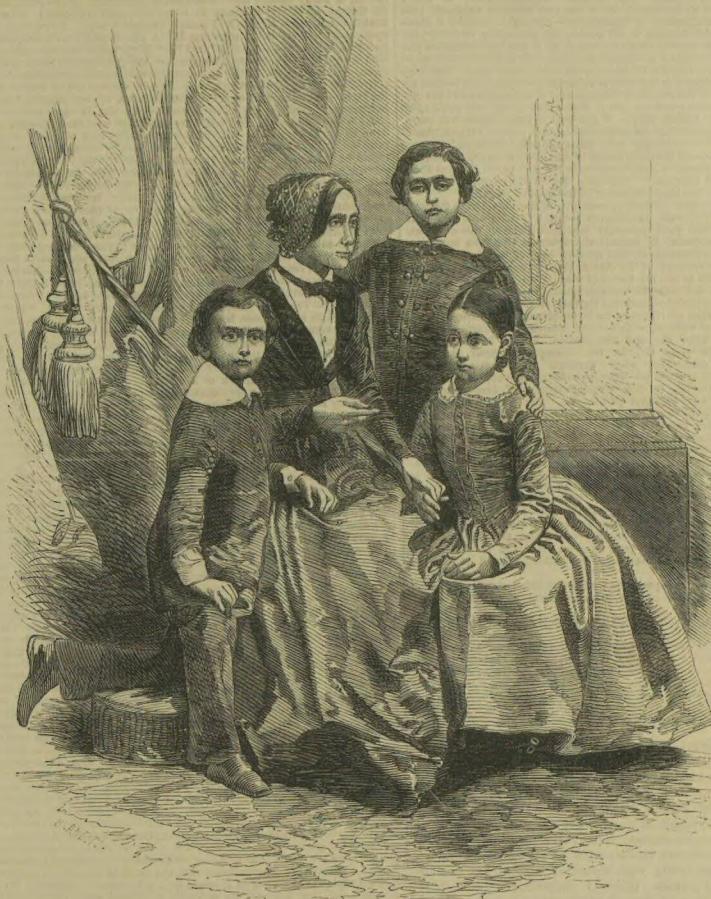
On the 26th Count Lamberg came with the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of both Hungarian and Croatian armies, and to dissolve the Diet, and take possession of the fortress of Bude. The appointment and order were not countersigned by any Minister, and were, therefore, illegal and not acknowledged: the Diet declared him a traitor, and he was warned by Francis Pulszki not to show himself at Pesth. He, however, came, and on the 9th, crossing the bridge of boats, on his way to summon the fortress of Bude, was recognised by the people and murdered.

When the Archduke fled, the leading men of the Ministry were thrown into dismay; Count Szchenyi went mad. Thus every effort to preserve peace had failed, and the Hungarian Government were compelled to war for the constitution (to which the Emperor had sworn) against a general whom the Emperor himself had declared a traitor, and who had stirred up civil war in obedience to instructions from the Imperial Court, which at the time he himself declared them treason, yet vowed he would follow through they should lead him to the scaffold. Kossuth issued a proclamation to the Hungarian people, with faith, that if resolved they had sufficient strength to overthrow the Croatian army, and calling upon all to arm.

With the imminence of the fate of Hungarian liberty the spirit of Kossuth rose; the perils of the moment waked at once his strength and eloquence, and reliance upon the people. He went down to the plain of Hungary, and there preached the war for the constitution, and against



SUPPLEMENT
BARACK AT KUTAYA, IN WHICH M. KOSSUTH WAS IMPRISONED.



MADAME KOSSUTH AND HER CHILDREN.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

the Imperial treason, as a holy war. Never before had such speech been heard. The enthusiasm spread; the people flocked by thousands to the standard; volunteers set out even from Vienna, and were not prevented; the entire people of Pesth swarmed to Veszprém; mere lads came, and old men of 60 came—came with knives, scythes, hatchets; for ten days they gathered to the battle-field; no one knew the number—they were undrilled, unofficered, untaught in war; a force so ill equipped scarce ever stood in face of an enemy; but they were earnest, fearless, and, inspired by the eloquence of Kossuth, were impatient for battle.

There was no time to mend their condition; the Croats, 40,000 strong, and in every thing well appointed, were in view. The Hungarians had some cannon, manned by lawyers and engineers of Pesth who had practised under the Bohemian artillerists; but to this part of the force the victory was not to belong. The news that Bathyni had left the country, and that General Lambing had been murdered, was soon known in both armies. Lambing had been a favourite with the Hungarian soldiers, Bathyni with the people; and, relying on the depressing effect of the news on the disciplined portion of the forces, Jellachich, on the morning of the 29th, gave orders for an attack. A cannonade, with little effect, lasted for some hours. Charge on charge Jellachich's cuirassiers came upon the Hungarian infantry, and were repulsed. The battle had lasted until evening, when there was a rush forward of the Hungarians; the rough, self-devoted multitude tried its strength against the disciplined force. The Croats broke and fled in confusion. Jellachich sent a flag of truce, asking a three days' truce—it was granted; and some night he broke up his camp and fled. Of his force, 5000 were beaten on the 3rd by the National Guards of the south-western counties; and on the 5th by the raw levies which Kossuth had gathered overtook and captured 12,000 men, with twelve pieces of cannon and two general officers. Such was the battle of Pakor, and so ended Jellachich's dream of an unfought-for victory to treason.

REVOLUTION AND SIEGE OF VIENNA—KOSSUTH PROCLAIMED GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

The news of the defeat of Jellachich reached Vienna about the 2d of October. On the 4th he was appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, the Hungarian Diet to be dissolved, and a portion of the garrison of Vienna was ordered to march to Pesth. It refused. On the 5th there was a battle in the streets: the people and refusing force were victorious; the Minister of War was hanged by the people; and on the night of the 7th the Emperor left Vienna, and the war became a war between Hungary and Austria. The Hungarians offered their help to Vienna, but Kossuth refused to march unless invited by the proper authorities, who had not the courage to give the invitation. Vienna was besieged and taken by the Austrians; the Hungarian army retreated; and the Austrians advanced into Hungary. On the 15th of November there was so intense a frost that the Danube and all the streams and swamps were frozen. Kossuth named Görgey commander-in-chief of the army: he offered but small resistance to the invaders, and they came to the gates of Pesth on the 6th of January, 1849. Kossuth then advised to retire into the centre of Hungary and organise the army; others advised an effort to make terms with Austria; in accordance with this advice Count Louis Bathyni was sent with a flag of truce, who was seized, imprisoned, and seven months afterwards shot. Meanwhile Kossuth had gone to Debreczin, and there again his eloquence won volunteers to his bands, so that it was said that wherever he stamped his foot there sprung up a soldier. But not only had he to find men, but therewere no arms, no established foundries and forges. There was no powder and gunpowder in the kingdom: he had made it from the black jack of the copper mines, and so set powder-mills to work. Battalion after battalion was drilled, and in these preparations the time was spent until the middle of March. Meanwhile several battles were fought, some of which were defeats, some doubtful for the Hungarians, and Transylvania fell entirely into the hands of the Austrians. Kossuth appointed Klápk to the command of the northern army, Ben to that of Transylvania.

On the 24th of March the Hungarian army began to act upon the offensive. For the first and most important part of the campaign Kossuth was with the main army. In the April he returned to Debreczin, and on the 14th proposed in the Protestant Church the deposition from the throne of Hungary of the house of Hapsburg. The proposition was carried, both by the Commons and Peers, the independence of Hungary proclaimed, and Kossuth appointed Governor. In ten great battles the Austrians were defeated and driven to the very frontiers of Hungary.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION—TREASON OF GÖRGEY.—ABDICTION OF KOSSUTH.

Before the news of these events reached Vienna, the Russian inter-

vention had been resolved upon, and Count Stadion, the Prime Minister, unable to resist, and terrified at contemplation of the effects, went mad. The Russian army marched slowly towards Hungary, and Görgey made but little effort to oppose them. Several battles were fought with various success. Görgey, instead of joining the armies of Klápk and Bem, made a sort of tour through Hungary, as if for the purpose of sparing the forces of the enemy the loss from any battles. The Russian and Austrian armies effected a junction; and on the 4th of May Buda was stormed. Kossuth and the Government retired from Pesth to Szegedin, and thence to Arad. Here Görgey arrived on the 7th of August, 1849, with his army dispirited and demoralised by long retreat and lax discipline. During the whole of his retreat Görgey had been in constant communication with the Russians, and, arriving at Arad, he immediately went to Kossuth, and told him the Russians had promised to guarantee the laws of 1848, on condition that Kossuth should cease to be at the head of the Government, and appealed to him, therefore, as a patriot, to abdicate. On the 9th Dembinski's army, who had given up his command to Bem, was defeated at Temesvar. Kossuth called a council of Ministers; and as the majority were for accepting the Russian terms, and Görgey was in possession of the fortress, he, on condition that Görgey would ensure to Hungary the laws of the previous March, signed his abdication. Görgey made no effort to fulfil his pledge, but, on the contrary, on the 13th, surrendered at Villagos his entire army. The news spread fast, and with little exception, all the other forces dispersed.

Kossuth, with about 5000 men, crossed the frontier at Oroszvár on the 18th of August, after having received from the Pasha of Viddin assurance that he should be treated as the guest of the Sultan. This known at Constantinople, the Ambassador of Russia and Austria once demanded that they should be given up. A message was at once sent to the Hungarians that their only safety lay in their becoming Mahomedans and subjects of the Turkish empire. Bem and Kemetty adopted the condition. Kossuth announced he would prefer death to the abjuration of his faith. On the 1st of October the Sultan declared that he would not on any condition give up the refugees, and violate the laws of hospitality, until he knew how far England and France would support him; but that in the interim he would consent to their being kept as prisoners in some distant part of the empire. At the end of October the fleet of Admiral Parker entered the Dardanelles, and there was an end at once of the threats of Russia and Austria. Kossuth and his followers were sent first to Shumla, thence to Bluda on Nov. 19, where they arrived on the 12th of April, 1850. Kossuth occupied the apartments over the barracks gate; and, with his companions in exile, occupied his time in laying out as a garden the ground allowed them for exercise. There his hours were spent in study, and, with Johnson's Dictionary and Shakespeare for guides, he taught himself such English as the people have heard from him at Southampton, Winchester, Ipswich, London, Birmingham, and Manchester.

In the October of 1850 Kossuth was visited, at Kutaya, by Mr. David Urquhart, M.P. for Stafford; Mr. Algernon Massinger, Riga; whom Lamartine calls the greatest improvisatore that has ever appeared; and the author of the "Revelations of Russia," in whose yacht they went. They remained at Kutaya a month, and it was on that occasion that Mr. Massinger requested that, on Kossuth visiting England, he would honour him by becoming his guest.

There were threats from Austria of occupying the Moldavian princess of Turkey if the Hungarians were liberated; but, on the 22nd of August, Suliman Bey came to Kossuth, announced his freedom, kissed his hand, and said, "Go; you will find friends everywhere now; do not forget those who were friends when you had but few." On the 1st of September, Kossuth left Kutaya, by way of Spetzia, Marseilles, and Lisbon, and reached England on the 25th of October.

The sympathy of the English people became enlisted, and memorials were signed calling upon the Government to interfere for their liberation. The United States sent their steamer *Mississippi* to convey him to America.

IMPRISONMENT OF KOSSUTH'S CHILDREN.—ESCAPE OF MADAME KOSSUTH.

On the 10th of January, 1841, Kossuth married Teresa Meszleyi, who, during his imprisonment, had come with her mother to reside at Pesth, and had become intimate with his sisters through the custom, then universal, of all strangers calling to pay their respects to the family of the imprisoned patriot.

The escape of Madame Kossuth and her children is a story full of interest. Her constant wish was for the quiet retirement of home. She had no higher ambition than to enjoy the society of her husband in their social circles; but, determined that he should not be alone in the dangers and risks of war, she resolved to accompany him from Pesth to Arad; but, to spare the children the privations to which, were they with the army, they must inevitably be exposed, they were entrusted to the care of a fe-

male cousin, by whom they were to be conveyed to another relative. When Kossuth had, trusting to the promises of Görgey, signed his abdication at Arad, one of his most faithful followers was sent for the children; Madame Kossuth remained to accompany them; and, on their way, they were all taken prisoners in the county of Veszprém, and conveyed to prison at Fesrburg. At this time Madame Kossuth was taken dangerously ill. In prison the children were far from being kindly cared for; in the garden they were closely guarded by soldiers, their food was no better than that of grown-up prisoners, and but for the kindness of persons in the town they would often have been on short allowance. Their tutor, the gentleman who had been taken with them, and whom they begged to be allowed to see, was not permitted to come to them; but when they had been a couple of months in confinement Haynam came, that he might enjoy the pleasure of seeing Kossuth's children in gaol; and having satisfied his curiosity with sight of them, and impressed their memory with his fierce look and long moustache, he went away, promising, however, that they should be better fed. A proclamation was issued declaring that whoever should house Madame Kossuth would place himself under martial law. The children were in prison, there was no hope of safety, set out alone for Shumla. It would be impossible to give a detailed account of her journey without even now compromising many parties. In various poor disguises she wandered about—was conveyed from place to place in peasant carts, was frequently whole days without food, and at intervals of toil, anxiety, and hardship, she reached Shumla on the 10th of January. The children had been six months in prison, when, on application of Madame Meszlenyi, Kossuth's sister, they were given to her and their grandmother at Pesth, but were kept constantly under the eye of the police. Here they excited the greatest enthusiasm. When they went out the people flocked round them; shoemakers must make their shoes gratis, nothing, tailors their clothes—the country people brought them bread, flour, fowls, all sorts of provisions; many a poor peasant who had but a couple of eggs brought them. The children were looked upon as giving assurance of Kossuth's return. "He never lets his children," said they, "he will come back; we shall have Kossuth again." These demonstrations determined the Government to let the children be sent to Kutaya. They left Pesth in May, 1850, and on the occasion were the subject of quite a demonstration: thousands flocked to see them off, and parted from them with regret.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

On Saturday last Mr. Massinger's house, in Eaton-place, was besieged at an early hour by deputations from various metropolitan districts and from provincial towns. The street was crowded with carriages and carts, and a large crowd assembled round the house. The general enthusiasm extended to the fair sex, as several young ladies, and one very persevering old lady, were amongst the visitors, and had the honour of an introduction. The following addresses were presented to Kossuth:—From Bridgewater, by Mr. Reuben Payne, a member of the Society of Friends; from Clerkenwell, from St. Pancras, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, from the Financial Reform Association, presented by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.; from the working builders of Millmead, from two discussion societies, from the young Polish refugees, from 190 young men of London, from Islington from Woolwich, from the corporation of Canterbury, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne Taunton, Nottingham, Paisley, and from North and South Shields, presented by Lord Dudley Stuart; from Dover, and from Huddersfield. A gentleman name Richards requested permission, on behalf of his lady, who accompanied him, to present three copies of the Bible for Kossuth's children. A large German Bible elegantly bound in crimson Morocco gold, with Kossuth's initials at the back, was also presented to him by Mr. Charles Reed, from a number of British ladies. In accepting the sacred volume, Kossuth replied:—

"I suppose you present this book to me because you think me a religious man—so far as any man can be—because it is necessary to every honest and thinking man, and because it is the most rich and frank expression of the principles and those feelings which lead to happiness in this world and bliss in the world to come. I shall value it because I take religion to be the most rich source of consolation, which I wanted so often. Being a religious man, and because religious, as well an enemy to superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism, as, on the other hand, the friend of freedom, I readily confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbour as myself, and strength and courage to stand in the great cause which has always been the guide of my life. Just as from this how I prize this gift to me, presented on the part of some ladies, and of which a copy was also presented by an honourable working man to me wife at Winchester. This, sir, will remain as the choicest gift I have received."

Reference having been made to the Haynam reception in this country in one of the addresses, Kossuth remarked:—

"There is a great difference, indeed, between the reception of Haynam and myself. Let me, without a sentiment of pride, make the remark, that there is also a mighty difference between the man who is but the tool of a despot master and a freeman who is honoured by the confidence of his people, and, by this confidence, has the honour to be, in some sort, the representative of those principles; and, therefore, of course, I believe I and Haynam can never be placed in comparison. Our position is really different. As to the pronunciation of public feeling in this country towards a man who may be regarded as the blind tool of his master, for I myself have no master but the will of my people—as to the pronunciation of public feeling in the reception given to Haynam, it is the first time allusion has been made to it in an address to me; therefore I consider it not inconvenient to say so much."

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Madame Kossuth and her three children, Madame Pulszki, &c., were present in the drawing-room, where the deputation was received, the members of which eagerly sought the honour of shaking hands with Kossuth before they withdrew. His extraordinary facility, and wonderful tact and talent, in his various replies to the addresses, were the themes of universal wonder and admiration.

The Southampton Town Council have re-elected Richard Andrews, Esq., for the third time, Mayor of the town, as a mark of gratitude for his general services, and more particularly for the hospitality with which he welcomed Kossuth. The Mayor was at the Polish Ball on Thursday night, and was to give Kossuth a public breakfast yesterday (Friday), prior to his embarkation for America, and will then accompany him down Southampton Water, and through the Solent, and thence, at his junction with the British Channel, be with the Magyar leader till-speed on his voyage across the Atlantic.

In the speech of the new Southampton Mayor he quoted an address signed by Joseph Sturge, chairman, and Henry Richard, secretary, calling upon their friends and subscribers not to yield to the gratification of indulging a momentary impulse of generous emotion for Kossuth, but to adhere strictly to their principle, to oppose despotism by ideas, and not by physical force. In this document we find the following passage:—

"A distinguished foreigner, whose name is associated with the aspirations and struggles of a brave and ancient people for the maintenance of their liberty and independence, has recently appeared amongst us, and stirred the heart of every man among us, by the frank and forcible manner in which he avowed the cause of his oppressed countrymen. Few can resist the contagion of the enthusiasm which glows in this lofty and earnest soul. But, amid all this tumult of excited feeling, it does not behove the friends of peace to forget, whatever admiration they may feel for his character, and whatever sympathy for the cause he advocates, that the means by which this illustrious patriot sought in the past, and proposes for the future, to effect the liberation of his country, are such as they cannot approve or sanction, without implicitly surrendering the fundamental principle of their faith. If we needed any practical illustrations of the soundness of our principles, we could find them in the recent history and present aspect of Europe? After the revolutions of 1847 and 1848, the friends of liberty everywhere committed the decision of their cause to the wager of battle. And with what results? In every case they have been worsted and crushed. Germany has seen her charters of constitutional freedom snatched back from her grasp with insult and contempt Italy lies writhing in deeper and more degraded thraldom than before the strife Hungary betrayed into the hands of her enemies by the military champion to whom she was indebted for deliverance. And experience proves that the improbable issue of political emigration effectually fails. The result is not guaranteed freedom, but a military despotism. The history of England's past intervention by force of arms in the affairs of Continental nations, whether for the defence of legitimacy or constitutional freedom, is so melancholy a record of rash counsels, 'Quixotic' enterprises, and disgraceful or abortive issues, as ought surely to deter us from a repetition of this experiment. There is scarcely a country in Europe with which we are not at one time or another involved in our marital protection, and where we are not ourselves involved in Europe where that intervention does not eventually fail in the accomplishment of its professed objects, or where its memory is not regarded with bitterness and remembrance by the very people whom it was meant to serve, while of the consequences to ourselves a melancholy monument still remains in our crushing and enormous national debt."

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS.

BIRMINGHAM.

Kossuth left the Euston Station for Birmingham on Monday, at nine o'clock, accompanied by M. Pulszki, Mr. Toumim Smith, &c. Captain Hush, manager, and Mr. Stuart, secretary, received the Magyar Chief. The directors had attended the carriage up to the express train especially built for the late Queen Dowager. Kossuth alighted at Wolverton, and with difficulty made his way to the refreshment-room, so great was the crowd. At Coventry there was still greater excitement: the Hungarian colours were seen in every direction, and

he was tremendously cheered. His reception in Birmingham was a complete triumph. Mr. Geach, M.P. for the county, met him at the station, as also the two town members, Messrs. Schofield and Muntz, and Mr. Wright, deputy chairman of the Preston Committee. After a *déjeuner* at the Queen's Hotel the procession was formed, Kosstai taking his place in an open barouche, accompanied by Messrs. T. Smith and Gauci, drawn by four grey horses. The party in scarlet jackets, and wearing the Hungarian colors, and the remainder of the party were dressed in carmine or of similar description. As they drove down the Great Lane, every moment added to the length of the *cortege*, until by the time it had reached Small Heath all resemblance to a procession had disappeared, and the whole of the road, the hedges, the trees, and the houses appeared swarming with people, or densely blocked up with vehicles of every description. All the working people of the busy suburb of the city had obtained a general audience, and the great mass of the Hungarian army, as it stood in review, was the focus of the crowd occasioned momentary suspense, desultory cheer arose among the people caught a glimpse of the distinguished stranger. At this point the mass of the people had been gradually congregating from eight in the morning : at about eleven o'clock the crowd appeared to have reached its limits, inasmuch as at that time there were about six miles of space—from the village of Yardley to the Bull-ring—one mass of human beings. At one o'clock the line of procession was completed in the following order :—

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the carriage and four containing M. Kossuth drove

At a quarter to two o'clock the carriage and four contestants were in sight. This was the signal for the grand procession. Rising in his carriage, he bowed to the assembled thousands, whose shouts rent the air for many miles. The carriage having taken its place in the line was immediately surrounded by a body guard of 150 gentlemen on horseback, and followed by many carriages an hour, hundreds of other carriages, private and public, and vehicles of every description. In this state Kosuth entered Birmingham. To describe his progress would be to describe one continued ovation. In the Bull-ring the first copy of the *Times* was burnt, and at intervals this ceremony was repeated until the procession terminated at the Five Ways. Many copies of the paper, with the words "Lying Times" in large characters upon them, were elevated on poles, and swung from the roofs over the heads of the crowd amid volleys of derision and jeering. The Town-hall, the theatre, and all the public buildings along the line were made use of to serve the purpose of spectators. The bells of the various churches rung cheerful peals.

One hundred Frenchmen who had formed a band marched near to Kosuth's carriage, which was preceded by a splendid banner, with the words "Elien Kosuth" embazoned upon it. There were thousands of other banners with appropriate mottoes and devices upon them, as also many triumphal arches. Mr. Muntz, used to large meetings in the days of the Political Union, was lost in astonishment at the overwhelming character of the procession, directed by persons used to present audiences that there could not have been less than half a million spectators. When it is considered that the population of Birmingham alone is a quarter of a million, the great majority of whom poured out on the occasion, and that the entire district far and near sent their quota, it will be at once seen that this is by no means an exaggerated estimate. Even places so distant as Sheffield contributed their thousands. At four o'clock in the afternoon the procession reached the Five Ways. Perfect order prevailed. Without a single policeman or soldier, without the presence of any person in authority to preserve order, this crowd swayed to and fro, apparently absorbed in the spirit and determined to do honour to the illustrious guest. In moments of extreme departure to the residence of Mr. Geach, Mr. French addressed the crowd, stating the M. Kossuth's sole object in coming for the reason he had expounded, so far beyond anything he could have anticipated, and only regretted that the state of his chest, and the engagements he was under to address public meetings the next day and the following, prevented his thanking them as he would wish himself. Mr. Geach concluded by expressing a hope that he might, in the name of the assembled thousands, give to Kosuth a true and hearty welcome to Birmingham. The welcome was echoed most vociferously by the crowd.

Vast numbers of the people broke up into parties, and followed the line of carriages to Mr. Geach's entrance-lodge, "The Dales." There, as soon as Mr. Kosuth had entered, a number of mounted police were called forward to stand round the entrance-gate.

Mr. G. Dawson appeared and stated, that he was coming to ascertain whether there had been fault in the people, for

MANCHESTER

The triumphant reception which the distinguished Magyar has met with in the great centres of manufacturing industry has surpassed even his expectations in Southampton and the metropolis.

The demonstration at Manchester on Tuesday was of the most enthusiastic character.

Kossuth, accompanied by MM. Pulzki and Hajnici, left Birmingham by railway at half-past eight o'clock, and arrived at Manchester shortly before one o'clock. Immediately previous to the arrival of the train, he was met a short way from the station, at the Hardman Station, by Mr. George M. C. H. Weston, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, and other members of the committee, to whose management the proceedings of the day were entrusted, and these gentlemen, having entered his carriage, accompanied him the remaining few miles of the line to the London road terminus at Manchester. Here the carriages of Mr. Henry, M.P., under whose hospitable roof M. Kossuth was to remain a guest during his visit, of Mr. Kershaw, M.P., and of other gentlemen of the vicinity, were waiting for him. Within the station there was a large crowd of spectators, and the Committee and other friends of the fugitive, while outside, from Market-street to the station, an enthusiasm, though, variously estimated from 50,000 to 70,000 persons, belonging to the working classes, filled every available spot where a foot could rest. There were no banners or processions, the immense extent of the multitude preventing the possibility of any practical attempt of the kind.

M. Kosuth, as soon as he descended from the carriage, was warmly received, and several Hungarians rushed up and fervently greeted him. He was then taken to a carriage, drawn by four grays, with postillions, and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Kershaw, and Mr. Henry having taken their places with him, they drove off, followed by the other carriages. As they left the station the character of the reception was apparent. Dense masses of people lined the streets; the omnibuses were stopped and covered—roads, fronts, wheels, and sides—with anxious people; banners were held over every platform and from every window; and from many houses great groups of people gathered to see the carriage cleared the bottom of the road leading to the station a roar of cheering arose, and a thousand hands were simultaneously raised, waving hats with vehement action. As the carriage passed along, so did the cheers and the other marks of welcome, and a more hearty declaration of pleasure at beholding him could scarcely have been afforded. Many, as soon as they could, attached themselves to the sides of his carriage, anxious to shake hands with him, and many encircled it. The carriage was some time in passing down M. ira Street, and during the whole period it elicited a shout from the crowd, and in the vehemence of applause, and the sudden outputting of working-men fresh from their employment, with unwashed faces and labour-soiled clothing, consisted the greatness of the scene.

In the midst of such ovations, M. Kossuth proceeded from the railway station at London-road down Piccadilly, Market-street, Victoria-market, and Strand-way to the outskirts of the town, in the direction of Woodlands, Mr. Henry's seat, about three miles—a large portion of the crowd accompanying him the whole way. The party arrived at Woodlands shortly before two o'clock.

In the evening, at Free-trade Hall, the proceedings were marked by similar enthusiasm.

The meeting was fixed for seven o'clock, but before six o'clock Peter-Street, in which the hall stands, was impassable, and each of the doors, public or private, into the building was besieged by a closely-packed multitude, anxious to gain admission. At six o'clock the doors were opened, and in a few minutes more the platform was presented in its usual appearance, and in a few minutes more there was scarcely a foot of standing room within, while large crowds stood outside demanding admission. The Free-trade Hall was accordingly crowded, and, upon the platform, some 5500 persons, and it was crammed to excess in every available part. Upon the platform the delegations bringing addresses from various towns in the district were seated, and the steps leading to it were crowded with people, who were glad to get places there. Among those on the platform were Mr. Milligan, M.P.; Mr. Forbes, late Mayor of Bradford; Dr. Vaughan; Mr. J. Marshall, of Huddersfield; Alderman Watkins, Alderman Walker, Mr. Thomas Basley, and other influential gentlemen. At seven o'clock Kossmoth came on the platform, accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., and Mr. George Wilson. He was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, which rose and fell, rose again, and was almost continuous. The audience were unanimous in their support of the speaker.

overpowering. The reception was of the most flattering character.

Mr. Wilson, who filled the chair, introduced the business of the evening by explaining the object of the meeting in the following words:—"Ladies and gentlemen, we are not here for the purpose of presenting an address to be passed on this meeting, and addressed to the government. (Hear, hear.)—We came to release a prisoner in Asia.—(Hear)—now an illustrious visitor in our country, and shortly to become a welcome patriot and sacred guest in the United States. (Loud cheers.) Notwithstanding this magnificent meeting—this great assemblage—I do not doubt that there are in this town some few individuals in whom this meeting has excited some anxiety, and who regard it with no feelings of admiration. ("Hear, hear," and hisses. "Three groans for Potter.") They are few—very few indeed; for I can appeal to every man and woman present, whether, within the whole range of their experience, they ever knew an occasion so devoid of discord. (Hear, hear)—when concord reigned so universally.—(Hear, hear)—more men of all shades—men of all parties—men of all opinions in politics, and in religion.—(Hear, hear)—united as they have done on this occasion in welcoming our illustrious visitor. (Cheers.) And

If it be for one moment replied, that because—whether wisely or not I shall not take upon myself to discuss—if it be for one moment supposed that because the head of the corporation of Manchester—(Hisses)—thought it inexpedient to invite M. Kosuth—acting in all probability prudently, or in all probability discredibly—if it be replied for one moment that it had been stated that the marchioness of Manchester, the traders of Manchester, every man, from the merchant in his counting-house to the weaver at his loom—(Hear, hear)—that he is not the welcome guest of the people of Manchester in consequence of the irritation not having proceeded from the Town Hall—then I call on you as my witnesses to the contrary. (Hear, hear.) I ask you if ever visitor was more welcome?—(No, never)—was ever guest more solicited to be present? (Hear, hear.) If ever man could treat—I will not say with contempt—but could smile at the impotent attempts to disconnect his acceptance of our invitation by disconnecting the connection of the marchioness of Manchester, every man would smile at that if it is illustrous friend near me? (Cheers). Mr. Wilson concluded, after some further observations, touching the career of the illustrious exile.

Mr. Smith Robinson, the hon. secretary, read the following address for presentation to Kosuth:—“It is with no common feelings of congratulation that the people of Manchester hail your presence amongst them on this occasion. We tender you a hearty welcome, in earnest thankfulness that you have survived the perils of a long imprisonment, and are now beyond the reach of those who sought to deprive you of your liberty; and to persons who only justified how deeply it has been made to feel the terror of your name. That name is now historically identified with the most memorable struggle which modern times have witnessed, to vindicate the constitutional rights and freedom of a great and brave people. With the cause of Hungary we have sympathised through every phase of her fortunes. We watched with intense interest the commencement and saw with profound grief the sad termination, of her heroic conflict with her oppressors. To you sir, as the champion of your country’s independence, as the statesman who, through long years of self-sacrifice, unflinching resolution, and untiring efforts, endeavoured to sustain patriotic and constitutional resistance to the encroachments of despotism, we tender the expression of our warmest admiration. The present state of the continent of Europe, where the brute force combination of military armaments threatens to overwhelm every vestige of liberty, renders it the imperative duty of the people of every free state to manifest their abhorrence of the tyranny that would usurp all rights and ignore all duties, in blind defiance of the sacred obligations that reason and justice proclaim as the first conditions of civilised governments. In your person we recognise a living protest against the principles of despotism, which have been more abominable than the national spirit and patriotic aspirations of the people of this country. We would through you make known to Europe and the world our inextinguishable hatred of oppression; and, uniting our voices with the great verdict which history will hereafter pronounce on the momentous events in which you have played so distinguished a part, we would invoke for Hungary, as we now pray Heaven to accord to yourself, a nature worthy of the lofty aims which have been the guiding star of your great

feeling of many nations that the dragon of oppression draws near, and that the St. George of liberty is ready to wrest with him. (Cheers). How can I state that the struggle is no rare? Is it state it because it is so. Every man knows it—every man feels it—every man sees it. A philosopher was once questioned whether God was everywhere. He said, ‘Yes, by omnipresence’—but another said, ‘God is seen everywhere—in the growth of the grass and in the movement of the stars, in the warlike of the thunder and of heaven.’ Even so I would prove that the decisive struggle in mankind’s destiny draws near. I appeal to the sight of your eyes—I appeal to the pulsation of your hearts—I appeal to the judgment of your minds. You know it—you see it—you feel it—that Judgement is drawing near. How blind are those men who have the affection to believe, or at least to assert, that it is only certain men who push on the revolution, or that the continent of Europe, or that for these revolutionary movements would be quieted by the arrival of anaphase. What! when a King, a general, and a servitor? (Hear, hear) France, contented with being with a fold of sheep, went up to be shorn by some dirty petty tyrants—(Cheers)—Switzerland, contented with the threatening ambition of encroaching despots, Italy, contented with the King of Naples—(Laughter)—or with the priestly Government of Rome, the worse of inventors; Austria, Bohemia, Croatia, Dalmatia, contented with being driven to butchery, after having been deceived, oppressed, and persecuted as foals. Portugal, contented with being ruled by Brazil, Hungary, ne’er saw her like; Poland, with being more than a hundred years dead, ne’er because it is alive. (Loud and repeated cheers) What I feel is but a weak pulsation of that feeling which in the breast of my nation beats. Prussia contented with slavery—Venice, Flanburg, Lombardy, Fesh, Milan, Venice, Breslau, contented with having been bombarded, burnt, plundered, sacked, and its population butchered; and half of the empire contented with the scaffold, the hangman, and the prison; with having no political rights, but with having paid innumerable millions for the highly beneficial purpose of being kept in serfdom. That is the condition of Europe. Is there no revolution in France? Is there no longer to see here man still of individuals, deriding the tranquillity of Europe? Why are there no revolutionary movements in England? Why is there tranquillity and peace in England and Belgium? Because you want no revolution—(Cheers)—because you are ensured by your institutions, your public spirit, that, whatever here in England is requisite to be done—because no human thing is perfect—it will be done. (Loud cheers). I would like to see the man who would stand up here in England to make a revolution. (Laughter). But on the continent of Europe, great power as the empire of the world may have destroyed its peace and tranquillity, you have shaken the very foundations of it, and it will not, it cannot be restored until ye are hurled down to annihilation, ye sworn enemies of mankind, freedom, dignity, and welfare. Only let us cast back a look to the gigantic war which against Napoleon was fought. The promise of freedom brought the nations into the fight. Afterwards came the Congress of Vienna, where the ambitious masters of the world disposed of mankind like cattle herds; but even there the interference of England in the setting

Mr. Bright, M.P., in an eloquent speech, moved the adoption of the address. Mr. Kershaw, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation; and the Chairman then formally presented the address to M. Kossuth, amidst loud and reiterated cheer.

Addresses were then presented from Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the Town Clerk; from Burnley, Denton, Halifax; the Methodist's Institution, Heywood, from Liverpool; from the Liverpool Hungarian Refugee Committee, from Oldham, from the Polish Refugee Legion from Preston, Rochdale, Hanley, Stockport, Wrexham, the students of the Independent Colleges in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and from the German inhabitants of Manchester.

M. Kossuth then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with immense cheering and waving of hats. When silence had been restored, he addressed the assembly nearly in the following terms:—Ladies and gentlemen, in our expectations to hear from me an eloquent speech I very much fear you will be disappointed—disappointed, because since my arrival in England I have been so much occupied with the sympathy of the people of England, that I could not find sufficient time to prepare an eloquent speech, even carefully prepared in words; for in England, where every word is caught by the press—that mother and guardian of all progress—every word should be weighed, and carefully weighed, by any man in my position. (Cheers.) Secondly, you will be disappointed, because I have not followed the eloquent speech which you have heard, because which I only finding in respect. And lastly, you will be disappointed, because although I may be eloquent in my own language, when I want to give inspiration to those who hear me, I try to get inspiration from you. (Hear.) Therefore, eloquence will not be found in my humble speech. I therefore claim my indulgence to excuse any defects in my language. It was said of one of the kings of Ephesus that he once sent a messenger to Rome, who reported to his master, on his return, that he had seen a city of kings, where every man was as much in Epirus the king himself was. Since I have been in England, I have seen a city of kings, where every man is a king, and that is the reminiscence of that which Lord Brougham once said, that now and then in the words of the people the thunder of the Almighty was heard. (Cheers.) The greeting which I received at Southampton was very dear to my heart, and, having received addresses from all parts of England, I have been able to form some idea of the people of England; and after the demonstrations of London, of Birmingham, and of Manchester, I may say the public opinion of England has proclaimed to the oppressed nations of Europe, be of good cheer. (Applause.) I have had experience enough, however, to know that public opinion, as professed by the majority in my own name, but I thank them in the name of oppressed nations. In the view of which, and on the part of the humbler representatives, may be dismaliated as a whole—it may, perhaps, be jeered at heartily, but at last obeyed it must be—(Cheers)—because England is a constitutional country, and in a constitutional country public opinion is acknowledged by law and by right to give a direction to the proceedings of the Government and Parliament. I know what public opinion has right to claim in this glorious cause; and, because I know it, I am permitted to say, I can tell you, that the people of England, though they have no right to speak in their name in the name of humanity in my own name, but I thank them in the name of oppressed nations. Since my arrival on England's happy shores, I have had a continual opportunity of witnessing the pronouncing of that public opinion in respect to a question the solution of which is ostensibly marked out by Providence to be a question of time—a question which will decide the fate of mankind for centuries. The question is none of scopic and partial interest, it is none of noble compensation for the misfortunes of individuals or of country, but it is a question of comprehensive interest, which every nation is equally interested in. (Cheers.) There may be a difference as to the succession of time in which the one or the other nation may be affected by the unavoidable consequences of this question, but affected they really are. Sooner or later comes a mere question of time; and no nation, no country, however proud its position may be, and chiefly none within the boundary of the Christian family and of European civilisation, can avoid sharing the consequences of this comprehensive question, which is the question of the fate of the human race. (Cheers.) Now, we have thousands, nay, to every nation which, confident in its position, regards with carelessness the comprehensive struggle of the principles of despotism. (*Cries of "Freedom!"*) To bring home in a practical way to your generous hearts that idea of freedom, the question is, whether Europe shall be ruled by the principle of centralization, or by the principle of self-government, because self-government is freedom, and centralization is absolute. (Hear, hear.) Shall freedom die away for centuries, and mankind become nothing more than a mere instrument for the ambition of some few? Is the spirit of servitude to be the brownie of the browns? (Cheers.) O, we, the thousand ones, to every nation which, confident in its position, regards with carelessness the comprehensive struggle of the first principle! It is the mythical struggle between heaven and hell. To be blessed or to be damned is the fate of all. There is no transition between heaven and hell. Woe to tens of thousands-fold to every nation which would not embrace within its sorrows and its curse the future, but by the passing moment of its present. As the second coming of Christ is the epoch of the present day. There are some who endeavour to counteract the demonstrations of sympathy which I have the honour to meet by the narrow circle of personality. They would fain make believe that there is nothing more in this demonstration than a matter of fashion—a transitory ebullition of popular feeling, passing away like a momentary bubble, or at most a tribute of approbation to the behaviour of a gallant people in a great cause, and of consolation to its unmetted wants. But I say, that the spirit of the age, the spirit of the nation, the spirit of the administration is the instinctive feeling of the people, that the destiny of mankind is come to the turning-point for centuries. It is the manifestation of the instinct of self-preservation raised by an instinctive knowledge of the fact that the decisive struggle in the destinies of Europe is so near, and that no people, no country, can remain unaffected by the issue of this struggle. A great writer tells us that the despotic Governments of Europe have become weak, the despotic Governments feel their approaching death near, and that they will go to their rest, and I hope this struggle will be the last in mankind's history. (Hear, hear.) That is the state of mind of the people of England, and of the people of America, a nation which has roused any new sentiment, any new feeling. I am noting but the opportunity which elicited the hidden spark—the opportunity which brings instinctive apprehension of approaching danger to all nations. It was a ground of alarm, 't is also how can the sophist explain the fact of the universality of this demonstration, not restricted to my presence, not restricted to a society's organization, not restricted to the singular character of a people, or of a society's organization, but restricted to the world like the spread of the heart like the spark of an electric battery? The main address in the fall of the year 1848 contained sentiments which I have been honoured in England are the efforts of mankind here. I have kindled a spark among a great people. From the metropolis of the world down to the solitary hamlet the people all join in the same view, and I humbly entreat you to consider that this feeling is not restricted even to England itself. The glorious Republic of the United States, Italy, France, the United Provinces, and the vast garrison in Gibraltar, the warm-hearted Portuguese, have joined in these views, and in this day when the deportation cause to England to a more severe punishment with the greetings of hosts, that they mourned of the love of freedom and of its indomitable force, I got the knowledge of a similar demonstration in Sweden. Is this an accident? Is this a farrago? Is this personal? What have I in me, in my person, in my present, in my future, to justify, to explain this universality of demonstration? Nothing; not entirely nothing, only the knowledge that I am a friend to freedom—the friend of the people. I am nothing but the opportunity of the manifestation of the instinctive apprehension of approaching danger to all nations.

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